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OCTOBER 1967 50 CENTS

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CALENDAR

This section is provided as a service to all readers. Due to our printing deadline, all information must be received by the 15th of each month, at least three months in advance.

August 6 & 13 — West Australia Amateur Judo Assoc. at Fremantle Police and Citizens Youth Centre, Fremantle.

August 10-12 — 1967 World Judo Championships. For information, contact Russ Sneddon, c/o Deseret Gym, Salt Lake City, Utah.

August 13 — Festival of Martial Arts, Cebu Coliseum, Cebu City, Philippines.

August 19 — Los Angeles City-Sponsored Tournament. For information, contact Patricia Flores. Ph: ED 9-6663.

August 19 — 2nd Annual Tae Kwon Do Championships, at Medinah Temple; 600 N. Wabash; Chicago, Illinois. Sponsored by Military Art Institute; 2440 N. Lincoln Ave.; Chicago, Illinois 60614.

August 20 — World Championship players enroute home to compete in Shiai in New York sponsored by Judo Federation of New York State. Funds to be donated to World Championship sponsors. For information contact Ruth Horan, Registration Chairman, Judo Federation of New York State (Room 700), 370 Fifth Avenue, New York City 10016.

August 20 — Kendo tournament at Koyasan Hall, 342 East First St., Los Angeles, from 12 noon to 5:30 p.m. as part of Nisei Week Festivities. Sponsored by Southern California Kendo Federation.

August 20-26 — "Camp Hanes" near Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Write to Tom Mayorchak, 2810 North Bridge Road, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27103.

August 27 — Paka 2nd Eastern Visayas & Mindanao Regional Karate Tourney, University of the Visayas Gym, Cebu City, Philippines.

August — Nisei Week Judo Tournament. Sponsored by Nanka Kodokan Judo Yudanshakai. For information, contact Patricia Flores. Ph: ED 9-6663.

August — Nisei Week Karate Tournament. Sponsored by Southern California Karate Association. For information,

contact Tsutomu Ohshima, 1324 Portia St., Los Angeles, California. Ph: MA 8-9632.

August — Korean Tae Kwan Do International Karate Championships. In Korea, contact Ohm Un-kyu, c/o Korea Tae Kwan Do Association. In United States, contact: Jhoon Rhee Institute, of Tae Kwan Do, 1801 Connecticut Ave. NW. Ph: DU 7-0800.

August to Sept. — Aikido instruction in Chicago by Koichi Tohei (9th dan) of Japan. Contact: Illinois Aikido Club, 3223 N. Clark St., Chicago. Ph: 281-0607.

Sept. 2 — 1967 North Central Open Karate Championship at Trenton YMCA; No. 2 South Clinton Ave.; Trenton, N.J. Contact: Preston F. Carter, Sr.; 30 Winder Ave.; Trenton, N.J.

Sept. 17 — Long Beach Naval Station Tournament at Long Beach Naval Station. Sponsored by Nanka Kodokan Judo Yudanshakai. For information, contact Patricia Flores. Ph: ED 9-6663.

Sept. 24 — Glendora Kodokan Judo Club Tournament. Sponsored by Nanka Kodokan Judo Yudanshakai. For information, contact Patricia Flores. Ph: ED 9-6663.

Sept. 30 — 2nd American Tang Soo Do Invitational Karate Championship at the Walt Whitman Field House. Contact: Ki Whang Kim, 8238 Georgia Ave., Silver Springs, Md. 20910. Ph: 585-2150.

Oct. 1 — Tai Wai Dojo Tournament. Sponsored by Nanka Kodokan Judo Yudanshakai. For information, contact Patricia Flores. Ph: ED 9-6663.

Oct. 1 — National East-West Judo Tournament. Sponsored by All-Japan Judo Federation.

Oct. 1 — 1967 All East-West Open Karate Championships at Teaneck Armory, Teaneck Rd., Teaneck, N.J. Contact: Jerry Thomson, 431 Lafayette Ave., Hawthorne, N.J.

Oct. 1 — 1967 USKA Florida Open Karate Tournament at the Gainesville High School Gym. Contact: Dirk Mosig, P.O. Box 12934, University Station, Gainesville, Fla. 32601.

Oct. 1-13 — Japan Kendo Tour by Southern California Kendo Team. Including Budokan shiai, October 4 in Tokyo, Osaka shiai, October 8, plus minor shias.

Oct. 9-10 — National Tournament for Youth at the Kodokan, Tokyo, Japan. Sponsored by the All-Japan Judo Federation.

Oct. 15 — Junior Olympic Development Tournament. Sponsored by Nanka Kodokan Judo Yudanshakai. For information, contact Patricia Flores. Ph: ED 9-6663.

Oct. 15 — Zon Invitational Karate Tournament, Kumintang Coliseum, Cebu City, Philippines.

Oct. 22 — Nevada School of Judo Tournament in Las Vegas, Nevada. Sponsored by Nanka Kodokan Judo Yudanshakai. For information, contact Patricia Flores. Ph: ED 9-6663.

Oct. 22 — San Diego YMCA Tournament in San Diego, California. Sponsored by Nanka Kodokan Judo Yudanshakai. For information, contact Patricia Flores. Ph: ED 9-6663.

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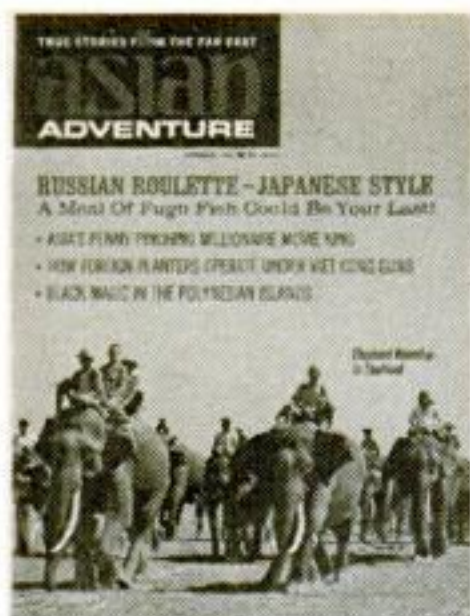
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"By the way..."

The Scared Fighter

We must be cautious in karate to see that karate referees don't get treated like baseball umpires. It seems to be the vogue lately to go beyond constructive criticism of referees to the point that any amateur may cast stones at will. It must always be borne in mind that no matter what a referee calls, there will always be a disappointment for someone. If this weren't the case, there would be no real contest. Referees who do not know their business as professionals in the field do not last long enough to get known.

The pet gripe of all referees is the competitor who tries a technique and then stops fighting to look at the referees as if to inform them of the brilliant technique that was just executed or who will go into fits of hysteria such as grimacing, in some cases crying, stomping feet and in general acting like a frustrated young child, who cannot get his way. Some of the exotic exhibitionists will rush to the microphone and give a speech of some sort to the crowd.

A scared fighter will continually play the line and run out of bounds, or will deliberately lose control and hit his opponent to hurt him in order to escape the challenge of fighting under rigorous tournament rules.

A good fighter is not necessarily a good karate man, there are millions of good fighters in the world, they come and they go. But it is the good karate men who last. A good karate man will fight his best under the rules of the game, will not give back talk to officials or throw tantrums for spectator attention. He can take a loss as well as a win in stride with the same feeling of equanimity. Champions in all the martial arts become men before they become winners.

Peter Urban

Zen-Beikoku Botokukai, New York

Praises Magazine

I enjoyed the article on Zen Archery, especially your accuracy in the historical data, since I am a history major and am in the midst of an "East Asia" course in which we just had the Tokogawa period and the eras preceding it.

Your historical background was quite accurate, considering you aren't even a historical magazine in the true sense.

I also like the short sections on various techniques, for example, Jodan Tsuki by Joe Lewis. These little articles are very useful and one can learn a lot from them. They're like the golf tips by the pros in Sports Illustrated.

Mike Aung Thwin
Crete, Nebraska



Bruce Lee Booster

I would like to answer some questions about Bruce Lee. First of all, the art of Bruce Lee is Chinese Gung Fu and his real name is Bruce Lee Hoi Chuen.

Chinese Gung Fu is an advanced form of judo and karate and consists of some knug-fu techniques. I am a devoted follower of Bruce Lee and I am very interested in his style of Chinese Gung Fu. I would like to learn Gung Fu the way Mr. Lee teaches it. From my previous study I have found that Mr. Lee holds a grey sash (instructor). He teaches Gung Fu to anyone in spite of race, creed or nationality.

Mitchell Mignano
New York

Demands Apology

With some sadness, and considerable pique, I must firmly insist on a retraction for the attack on my personal and professional integrity (Black Belt, July 1967, World Wide Tourney's, pages 55 and 56). In the article on the California State Karate Championship, it was stated that "...there was one unfortunate lapse in the refereeing that stirred up a controversy... The trouble came up in a final match... that pitted Ralph Castellanos, a Kenpo man, against Joe Lewis..."

The fact is that Ralph Castellanos entered the tournament as a U.S. National Karate Association Black Belt.

under Instructor Jim Mather. The system under which he entered was Go Shu Ryu — directed by Mr. Kubota. It was also stated that “Castellanos attacked with a vengeance . . . nonetheless, Lewis still outscored Castellanos.” This is patently absurd. Only blind prejudice could justify such a statement. Neither the fight film, nor the outcome of the match, lend any credence to that judgment.

Further, the article states that “Mills Crenshaw, a Kenpo man . . . raised his flag and threw the victory to Castellanos, a Kenpo man, in a decision that left a bad taste in the mouths of many observers.”

Mr. Castellanos was not entered as a Kenpo man. The only way a “bad taste” could have developed, was if the observers had been falsely informed that Mr. Castellanos was entered from the same system I represent. From the applause that greeted the decision, it seems the number of observers that had been so misinformed, was very small indeed.

In paragraph 10, you stated that “Lewis . . . stalked over at Crenshaw and muttered some angry words . . . Parker himself came up . . . and said he didn’t understand the refereeing system . . . but that he felt Lewis had won a clear victory.”

The childish display of temper did indeed draw some words from Mr. Parker. They were neither complimentary, nor were they as reported. (See story on Joe Lewis this month.) In fact, leaving out personal remarks, they were as follows: “I don’t understand how a tie occurred in the first place under this system of judging . . . the officials were obligated to make a choice.”

You also went on to state that “Crenshaw could very well have felt strongly that Castellanos had won, but it is almost too much of a burden to put on a man to ask him to judge where he has strong ties of loyalty and emotion involved.”

If, as a responsible official affiliated with a major karate association, I could not demonstrate the common sense to disqualify myself in the fictitious situation described, I would have been removed from that position long ago. As for the “strong ties of loyalty, etc.” were concerned, you will be interested to learn that on the day of the tournament, I was asked, as an official of the International Kenpo Karate Association (the sanctioning association) to arbitrate an argument over Mr. Castellanos’ eligibility. My recommendation was that he be disqualified, unless the

CONTINUED

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"By the way..."

CONTINUED

contending parties could reach an agreement (which they did). It should be obvious that (1) I was well aware that Mr. Castellanos was a participant under Go Shu Ryu and (2) that I had no ties of "loyalty or emotion" for or against either contestant.

I fully expect to quietly take my lumps when I'm in error. However, I do not want someone else's errors to in any way bring discredit to an association that has been in the forefront of the fight for better, more equitable tournaments.

Mills L. Crenshaw
Salt Lake City, Utah

There were several points of confusion about this match, including the confusion a number of people connected with it.

We will try to straighten that out here.

Despite Mr. Crenshaw's belief that "only blind prejudice" would keep anyone from agreeing with how he scored the outcome, the fact remains that several of Mr. Crenshaw's fellow officials did not see the fight the way he did at all. In fact, the judges were pretty well split. Five side judges scored the match, and after adding up all their scores, the points turned out to produce a tie — some favoring Mr. Lewis and some Mr. Castellanos.

The issue was then thrown to the center referees for their decision. Mr. Chuck Norris scored the match as a tie. Mr. Crenshaw is quite right when he says that the judging system being used was supposed to prevent a tie, and that the side judges were supposed to render a decision one way or the other. They did not.

One reason apparently was that this was a relatively new judging system being used, and none of the judges was familiar with it. In fact, some of them were quite confused about it. This was part of the trouble. For this reason, Mr. Crenshaw was quite right in striving to name a winner, instead of taking the easy way out and calling it a tie.

Our point of contention in the article was not really in how Mr. Castellanos or any of the judges voted. It is obvious there was quite a variation in views, as any match can produce from time to time. Our point was, as we believed at that time, that Mr. Castellanos was a Kenpo man and that Mr. Crenshaw, as a Kenpo man, should not be judging the match because, no matter how im-

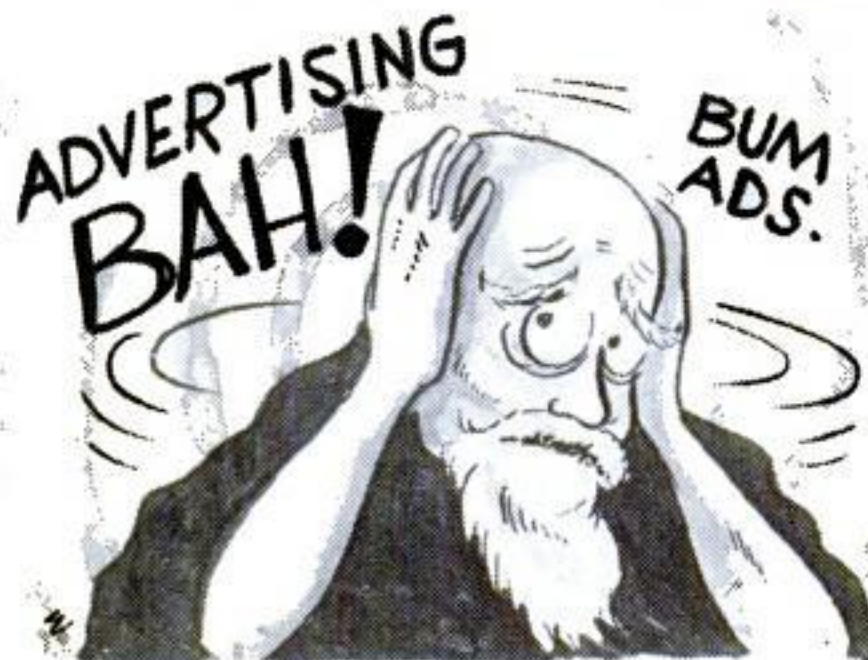
partial a man might strive to be, his decisions might subconsciously be colored.

As we have subsequently learned, it is not quite accurate to state that Mr. Castellanos is a kenpo man, though it is quite difficult to say exactly what style he follows. Certainly, he studied kenpo forms and his basic style, even today, appears to be kenpo. As we get the story, Mr. Castellanos studied under Al Tracy, and received a brown belt in the style. Before the tournament in question, however, he withdrew from the International Kenpo Karate Association and supposedly adopted a Japanese style. Mr. Crenshaw mentions this as the Go Shu Ryu style, though we suppose he means by that the Gosoku-Ryu style of Mr. Tak Kubota, which is a variation of the basic Shotokan style.

Mr. Castellano went to work in a dojo for Mr. Mather, apparently getting a black belt from him in the process. Mr. Mather claims affiliation with Kubota's organization, and supposedly Castellanos is a student of Kubota's. Mr. Kubota says he has given Mr. Castellanos only one lesson to date, however, and apparently did not even know that he was supposed to be teaching his system. It seems safe to say that Mr. Castellanos' style is still basically kenpo, though he is attempting to learn Kubota's system.

The point of fact is, as we have since learned, Mr. Castellanos entered the tournament in question not as a kenpo man but as a Japanese stylist, as Mr. Crenshaw points out. He actually voted not to allow Castellanos to compete in the tournament as a black belt. In this respect, it would certainly indicate that Mr. Crenshaw was not biased in any direction toward Mr. Castellanos.

Our use of the words "throwing the match to a kenpo man" would then seem to be unfortunate and perhaps raise certain connotations not intended. For this, we apologize for any embarrassment caused Mr. Crenshaw—Editor.



Like Superman

I'm writing in reference to an aikido ad which appears in many magazines.

(Continued on Page 8)

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BLACK BELT

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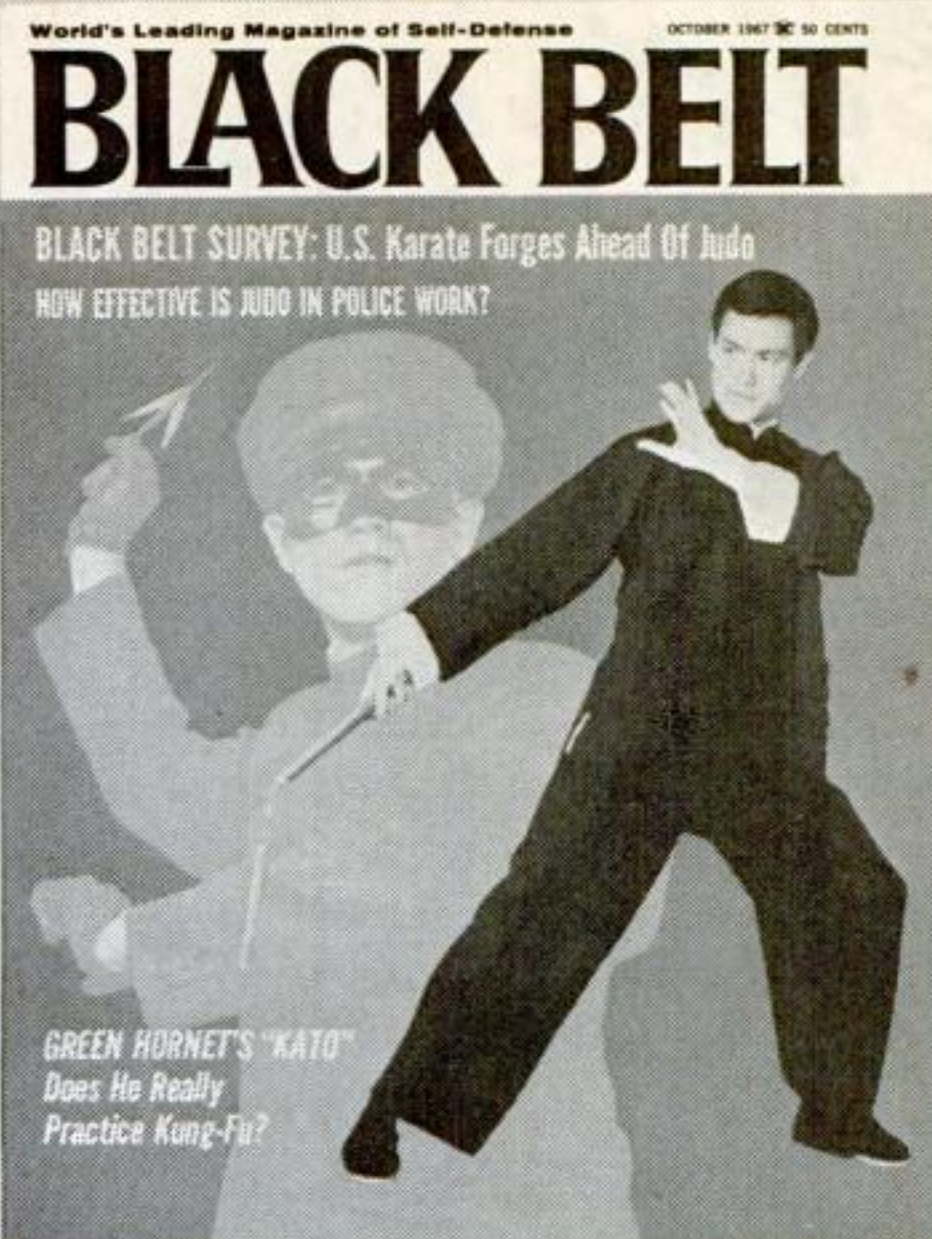
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This One



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ABOUT THE COVER. This month's eye-catching cover portrays Kato, crimebusting assistant of "The Green Hornet." Master of gung-fu, he wields two-sectional staff as a club (foreground) and as masked Kato, he flips devastating darts at his opponents, weapons concealed under his armpit. Both weapons are in arsenal of ancient Chinese martial art. Photos by courtesy of 20th-Century Fox TV.

COMING SOON

World's judo greats tangle at Salt Lake City for world laurels.

Third big karate tournament of the year — the International Championships at Long Beach, California.

Bruce Lee, Kato of "The Green Hornet," demonstrates unique gung-fu techniques.

Japanese judomen defeat the Russians in goodwill exhibitions but Japanese champion Isao Okano suffers an unexpected defeat.

Black Belt is published monthly by Black Belt, Inc., 5650 W. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90016. Subscription rates in the United States are: one year, \$5.00; two years, \$9.00; three years, \$12.00 (foreign countries add \$1.00 per year for postage). The publishers and editors will not be responsible for unsolicited material. Manuscripts and photographs to be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed return envelope. Printed in the United States by World Color Press, Inc., St. Louis, Mo. **British Circulation Office:** BUDO, 14 West St., Dunstable, Beds., England.

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"By the way..."

(Continued from Page 6)

It begins like this, "Who Is This Man?" This is the 80-year-old sensei credited as the founder of the present form of aikido. Although slightly built and just over five feet tall, he recently exhibited his skill by overcoming twelve opponents at once. All of these opponents were more than forty-five years younger and half of them were judo and karate black belt holders. Some were kendo experts armed with wooden sticks.

As these men attacked the master, they discovered it was practically impossible to touch him. When he finally permitted some of them to grasp him, an effortless 'flick of the wrist' sent them spinning through the air. If This Had Been Actual Combat, The Master Could Have Easily Destroyed Each of These Highly Trained Fighters.

I would like to know how much truth there is to this ad.

James J. Burke
Philadelphia, Pa

We have printed some quotes from Mr. Tohei, master of aikido, concerning that particular book in the Nov. 66 issue. We do not know how good the author is because no aikido man in the U.S. seems to know him. The book has highly exaggerated the power of aikido.
Ed.

Likes Our Article

I liked your article on Mr. Tung Fu Ling and Tai Chi Chuan very much. It surveys this very complicated subject with very comprehensive unity. Except for Mr. Woo's quote: on slowness. Slowness has psychological, physical and mental attributes, all of which make this impact of Tai Chi Chuan especially significant, which I explain in my book, "Body and Mind In Harmony," and more briefly in an article I am enclosing.

As you can see from the circular, I have been involved in Tai Chi Chuan for some time and introduced it from stage, TV, etc. and teaching since 1953.

I must add that I enjoy Black Belt very much. It is handsomely designed, too. I am a friend of Mr. Tung's and took some lessons in broadsword from him when he was in New York.

Sophia Delza
New York City

Likes Ninjitsu Article

First of all I would like to say I believe your magazine is the only one of
(Continued on Page 66)

EDITORIAL

BLACK BELT salutes... ...the U.S. International Judo Team

Our hats go off to the dozen young judomen listed below. They represent the official 1967 U.S. International Judo Team. Each of them won the right to be on the team the hard way.

The previous 1965 team was chosen by a group of top U.S. Judo officials — a situation which provoked all sorts of charges at the time about favoritism and unfairness. In taking no chances this year, judo officials held an elimination tournament in which the players won a berth on the International Team through open competition. A national playoff tournament was staged for this purpose in Minneapolis, and the young men shown below were the victors. They will represent the United States at the World Judo Championship in Salt Lake City this summer.

FIRST TEAM

James Westbrook	Open Division	Oakland
Richard Walters	Over-205-Pounds	Philadelphia
Bill Paul	Under-205-Pounds	San Francisco
Hayward Nishioka	176 Pounds	Los Angeles
Tosh Seino	154 Pounds	Los Angeles
Larry Fukuhara	139 Pounds	Los Angeles

SECOND TEAM

Gene Mauro	Open Division	Los Angeles
Allen Coage	Over-205-Pounds	New York
Robert Crowl	Under-205-Pounds	New Jersey
Don Matsuda	176 Pounds	San Jose
Paul Maruyama	154 Pounds	U.S. Air Force
Dean Towers	139 Pounds	U.S. Air Force

In some ways, the Minneapolis event proved to be one of the better judo tournaments ever held in the United States. Competition was spirited and the contestants were more closely matched than is usual at the national contest.

Especially notable was the strong comeback made by California judo. Nine of the twelve members of the International Team come from the Golden State.

Los Angeles placed four men, which is only to be expected from this birthplace of judo in the United States. But Northern California also did well. The other three players come from the northeast reflecting the steady rise of judo on the east coast.

To all these fine young men on the International Team, Black Belt Magazine extends its congratulations. They represent the best United States has to offer in Judo, and we wish them well in their competition with Judomen from other countries.

James and Mito Uyehara
co-publishers

At last...



— in response to many requests . . . The English edition of "TAEKWON-DO, The Art of Self-Defense," is available for the serious student of the martial arts.

Written by an expert in the field, Choi Hong Hi (9th Degree), President of Taekwon-Do Association, for more than 20 years engaged in teaching this Korean form of self-defense to foreign students.

A 304-page edition, with 1,300 illustrations and photographs, comprehensively covering new patterns of maneuver and exercises origi-

nated by the author and not to be found elsewhere.

Since the first edition was published in the Korean language in 1959, it has been widely used and is now accepted as the standard book.

Order your copy from Martial Arts Supplies Co., Exclusive Distributor in the U.S.A. BK 19—\$7.50

JUDO IS NOT ENOUGH FOR THE POLICE

by Andy Adams



Nakayama Shiho of Japan Karate Assn. demonstrates techniques for 18 specialists from throughout Japan. The 18 will spread the teaching to their prefectures all over the country.

NOWHERE IN THE WORLD is the life of a policeman really a happy one. Generally, the hours are long, the pay is inadequate and the risks are high. Hidden dangers lurk everywhere in broad daylight as well as at night.

In Japan, there has been considerable concern over the mounting hazards of the policeman patrolling his beat. Far

Violent deaths of forty Japanese policemen have resulted in the addition of karate and aikido to the police training program.

too many have been killed or maimed. They have discovered that a .45 calibre revolver and a knowledge of judo are not enough to give an officer the full protection he deserves.

Every time he makes an arrest, he leaves himself open to an unexpected attack. In fact, since 1954, more than forty Japanese policemen have been killed by criminals. Last year alone three were slain and nineteen injured.

Most of these deaths and injuries came while the officer was trying to question a suspect or to make an arrest. As a result, the self-defense experts have taken a new look at judo. They feel that when an officer grabs an offender by the sleeve and collar in the customary judo fashion, his hands become automatically tied up and he leaves himself wide open for a counter-attack. He becomes extremely vulnerable to an assailant armed with a knife, a stick or a club.

The National Police Agency of Japan, taking a dim view of the mounting toll among Japan's 150,000 policemen, has instituted a new training program in the art of self-defense. Every policeman in Japan, from a rookie on up, is to be taught karate and aikido to augment his knowledge of judo, long a tradition in Japanese police work.

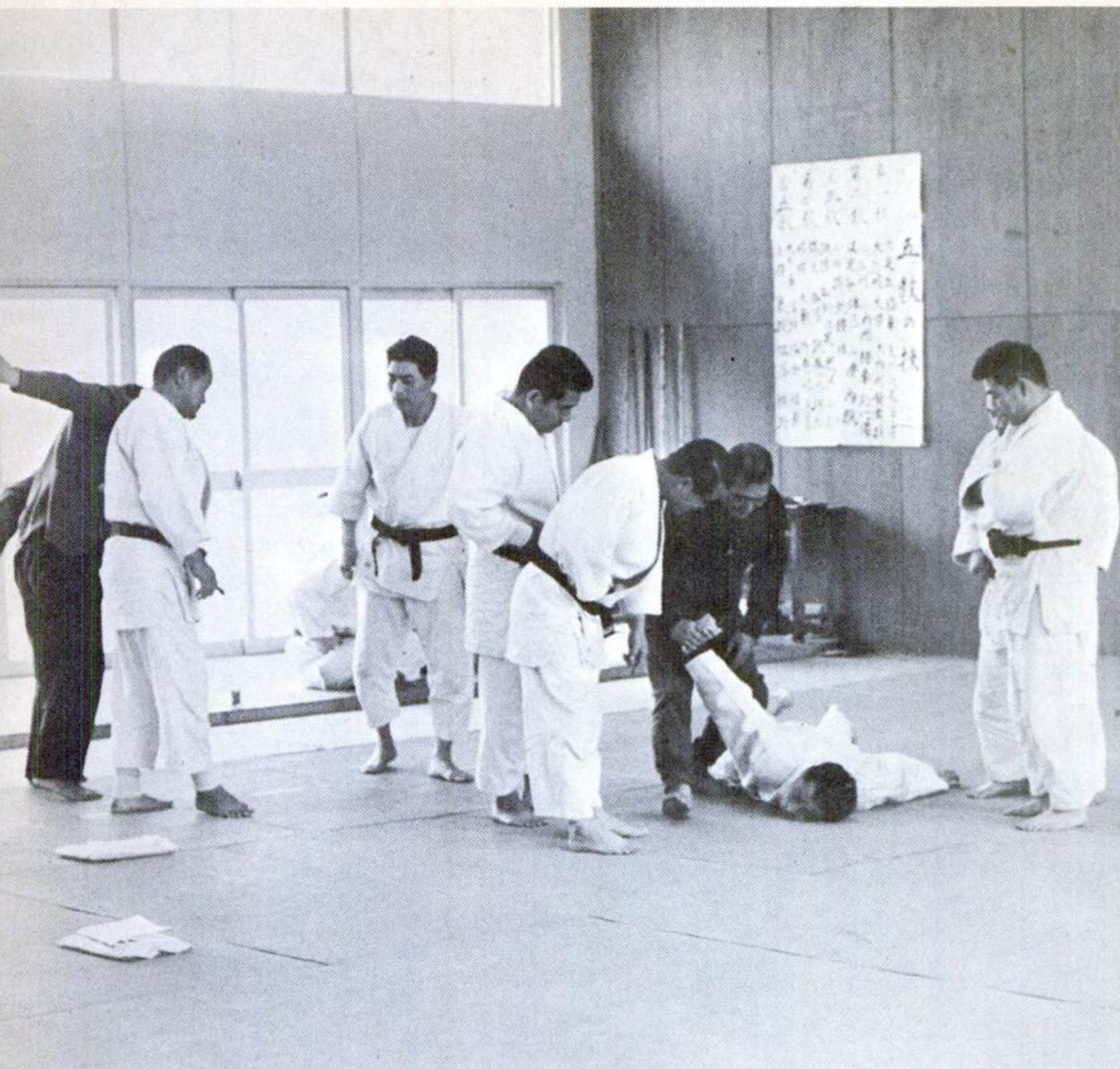
Prof. Kusuo Hosokawa, Kodokan instructor associated with the Police Academy at Nakano, Tokyo, is not belittling judo for its value in giving policemen an insight into the spiritual aspects of self-defense while keeping him physically fit to perform his hazardous duties.

But when the officer is called upon to make an arrest, there is much to be desired. Prof. Kozo Takizawa, director of the National Police Academy's technical training program, says, "Judo today has become more of a sport than a martial art. It's too weak for self-defense."

The NPA agrees that judo's usual grappling methods do not afford the average policeman enough protection, particularly when he's dealing with an armed assailant.

Prof. Takizawa says aikido is far more effective for police work than karate because karate, which depends on kicks and sharp jabs, can kill or maim.

"The policeman," he argues, "should use only as much



This is Prof. Kozo Takizawa, prime mover in program to give Japanese police added arresting techniques for their protection.

ANDY ADAMS PHOTOS

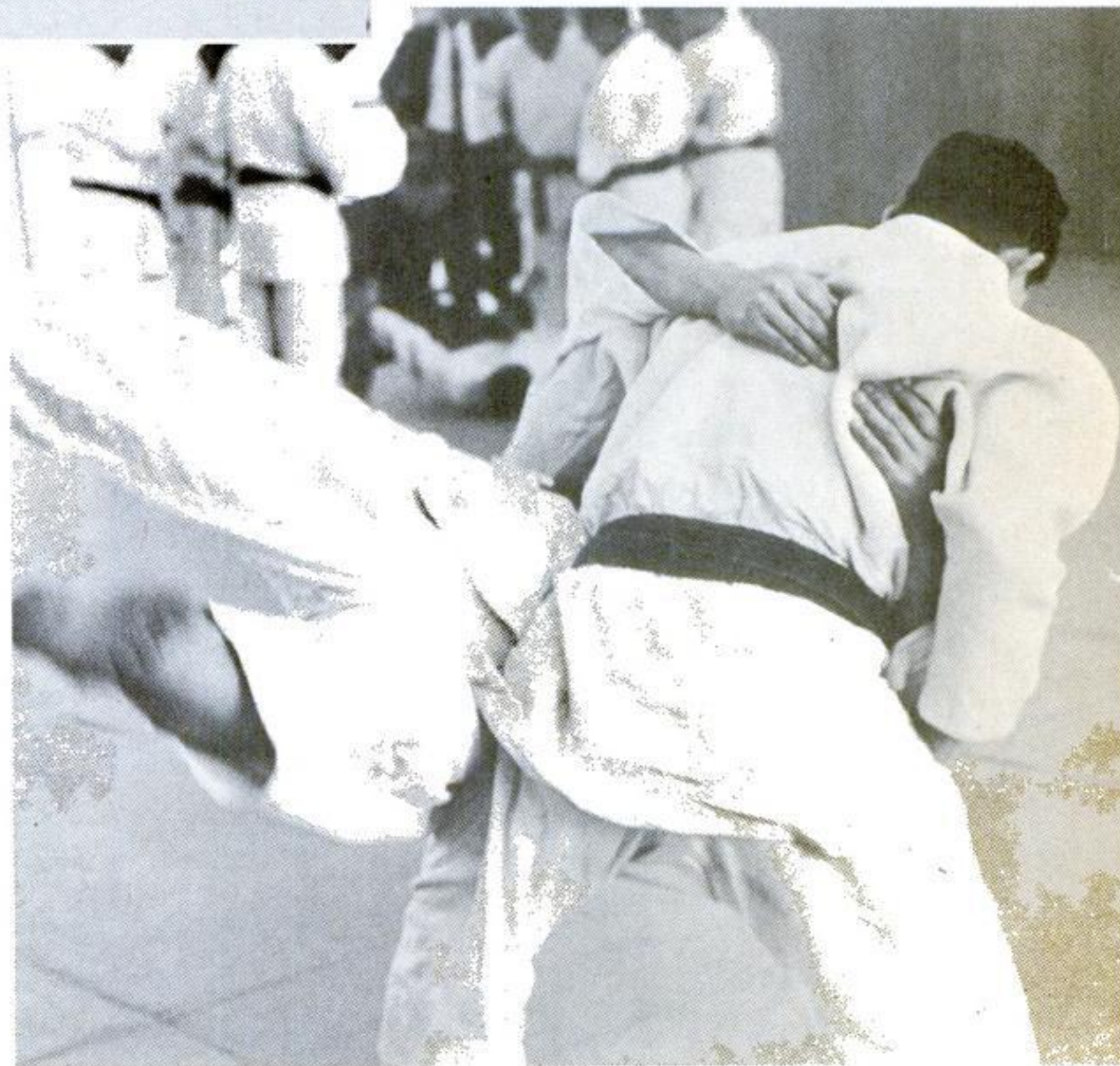
Police Capt. Tadashii Ichinobe tries out a new aikido technique called kotedori, or one-hand reverse wrist joint pressure at the Japanese Police Academy to provide extra protection.

force as is necessary to disarm or subdue the offender. Only when his life is in immediate danger is the policeman justified in using extreme measures, or if the suspect is trying to escape."

Before World War II, Japanese policemen patrolled their beats armed with dull-bladed sabers. However, since the war, they each pack a .45 calibre Smith and Wesson revolver in their holsters.

But that is no guarantee that a policeman will finish a day's work safe and sound. Last summer in Kyoto, 250 miles southwest of Tokyo, a policeman was shot to death and his body dumped into a canal. Only a few months before that, a 17-year-old youth attacked a Kyoto policeman making his rounds and tried to steal his gun. The officer was badly mauled in the scuffle that followed.

Another policeman was hacked to death in Tokyo by a hatchet-wielding assailant and the attack occurred inside the *koban* (small police office). In another instance, a young pedestrian stopped an officer to ask for directions. When the cop turned to check a wall map, he was stabbed by the youth. The assailant grabbed the officer's gun and ran. As the officer started to pursue him he was shot in the stomach by the fleeing suspect.



Although judo has not proved most effective for defense in making arrests, some judo techniques are still retained as this policeman shows by executing a *koshinage* throw against would-be foe. Judo regarded more of a sport than a martial art.

In one case, a policeman was critically injured by a karate student he was questioning. A plainclothes detective was stabbed in the shoulder by a suspect while being taken into custody in the shadowy grounds of Tokyo's Asakusa Temple.

Obviously, many of these attacks on policemen could have been prevented if the officer had received more effective training in self-defense. But, surprisingly enough, only a relatively few police officers in Japan are experts in close-quarter combat.

To correct this deplorable situation, the NPA has inaugurated a five-week training course in *taihojitsu*, as modified with the addition of karate and aikido. The course is known as "the art of making arrests" and includes the most effective techniques in self-defense. It covers not only the Oriental methods but the western style as well. The course runs the gamut from judo, jujitsu, bojitsu, aikido and karate to boxing, wrestling and fencing.

Taihojitsu was set up twenty years ago by a group of

twenty-two experts in martial arts and combative sports, including boxing. The course consisted of sixty-six kata for offensive and defensive action. But the instructors have discovered that kata has not been so practical since the forms are prescribed and do not make allowances for any unorthodox responses.

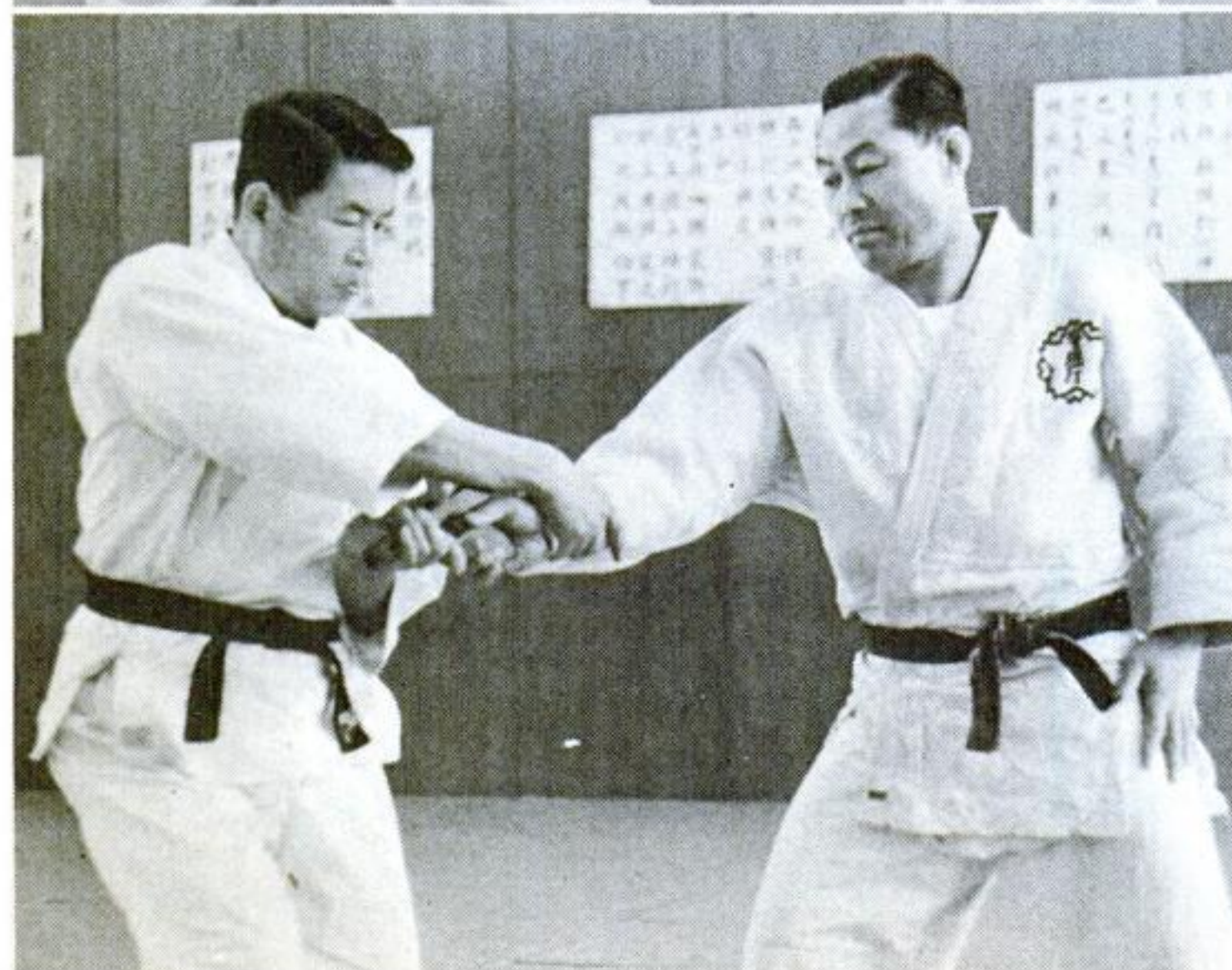
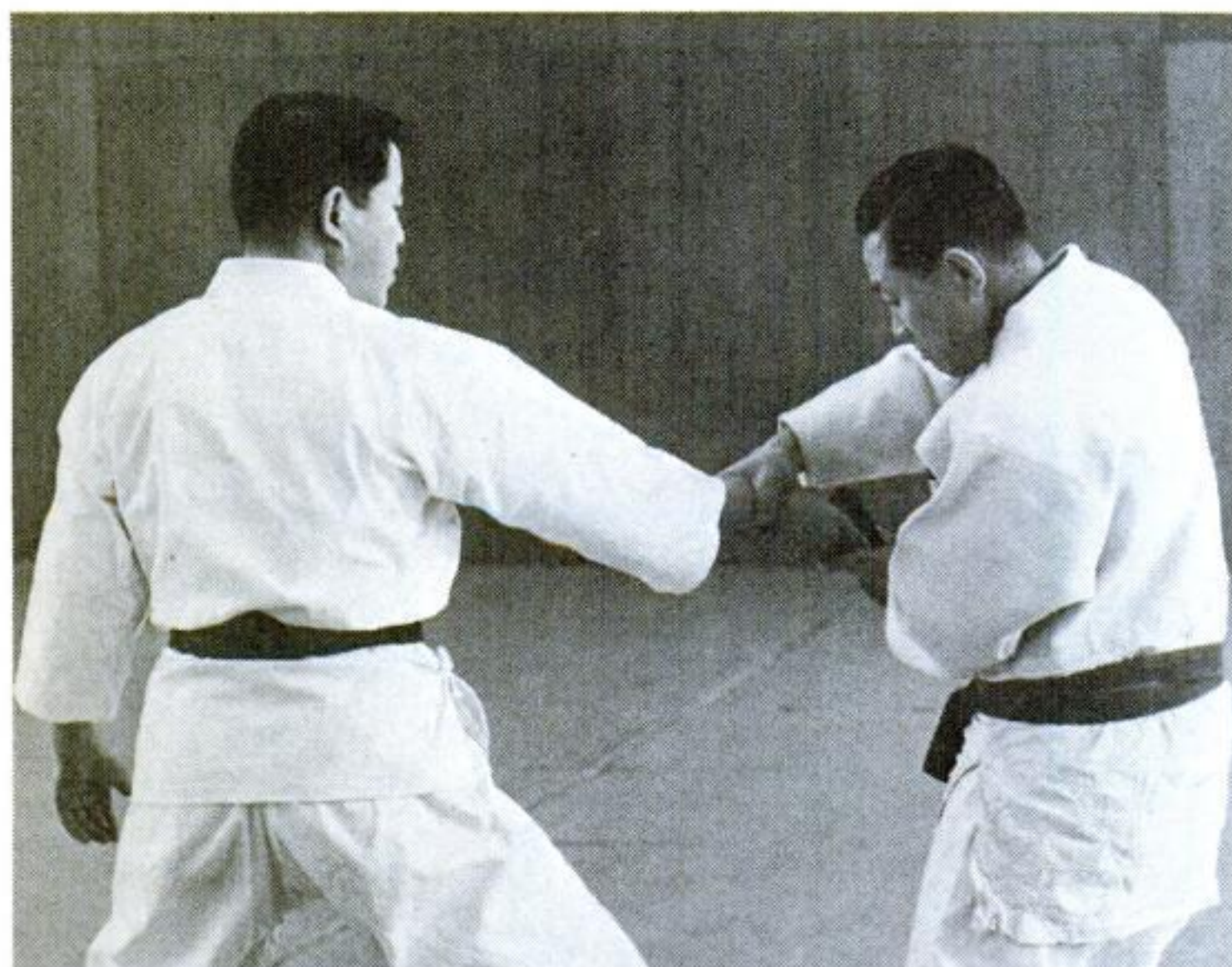
Under the new training program, spontaneous movements receive greater emphasis. Instead of typical judo, the officers are now taught to approach a suspect from an aikido or karate stance.

The trainees are no longer urged simply to practice judo throws with each other or to employ their techniques in an abstract, non-situation manner. Now they are put through gruelling mock duels in rehearsal for the real thing.

In class, one policeman plays the role of the arresting officer while the other assumes the part of the offender. This type of training gives the policeman mobility and agility and enables him to polish up a practical method of

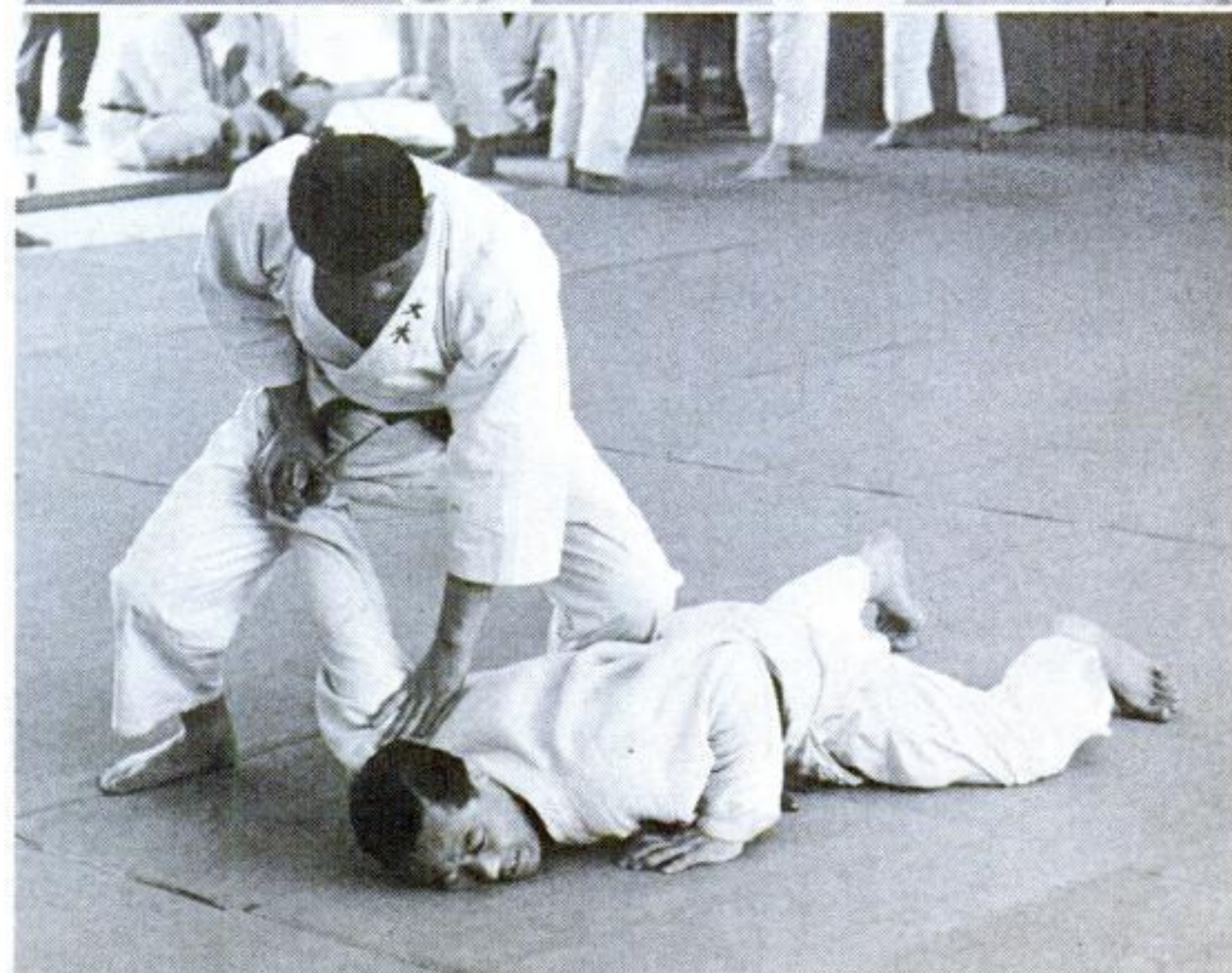
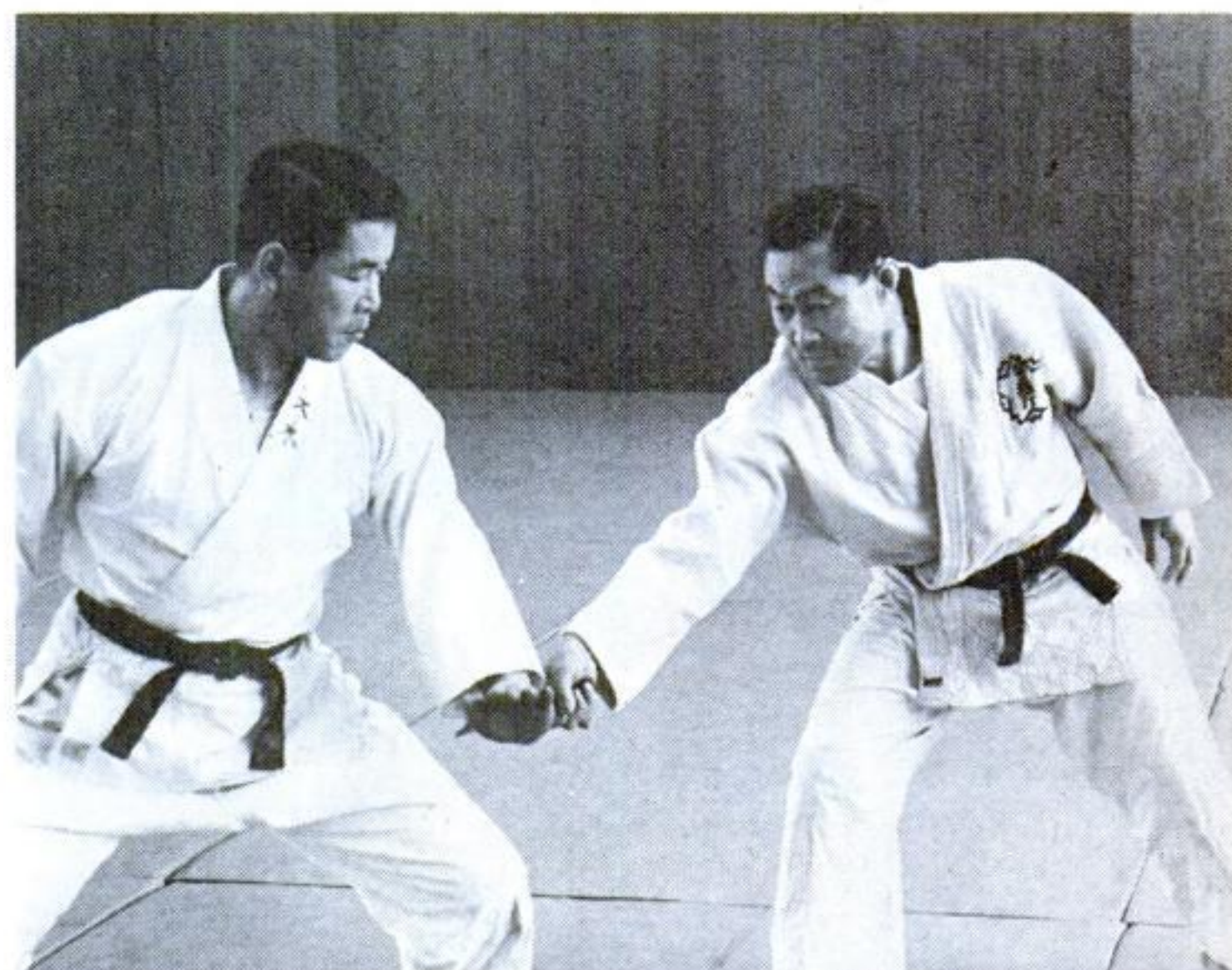
DEFENSE AGAINST THE GUN

Bunshiro Miwa disarms Jiro Oki who plays an assailant with a gun. As Miwa reaches over with right hand to grab Oki's wrist to exert pressure, he takes away the gun with left hand, making sure gun is pointed away. Lower photo shows how a cop disarms an attacker with role reversed. Oki takes gun away from Miwa.



DEFENSE AGAINST THE KNIFE

Oki blocks a knife thrust by Miwa in role of attacker. Defense against knife is called *taisabaki*. Method is similar to disarming a gunman. In lower photo Oki pins Miwa to floor in last stage of *kotedori* move. Holding man down with left knee, Oki twists foe's right arm, exerting reverse pressure against the elbow joint.



disarming or subduing a troublesome suspect.

Unlike judo, aikido is especially effective for its reverse joint pressure holds. *Kote-gaeshi* or reverse wrist-joint pressure, can be effectively applied with only one hand and quickly brings the would-be offender to his knees. It can also be used to disarm an opponent with a knife or a gun at close quarters.

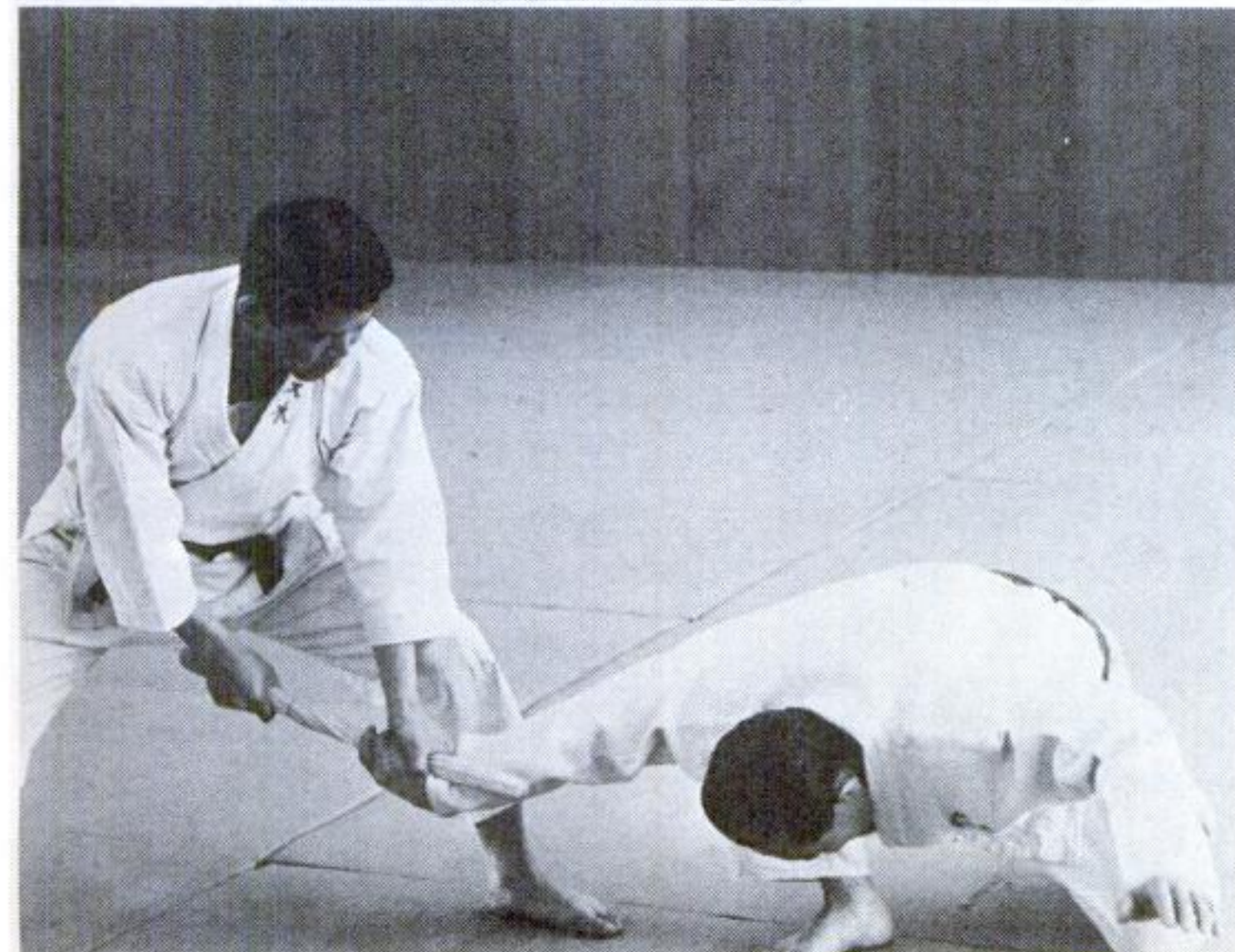
Bojitsu is particularly useful for dealing with a culprit armed with a stick or a club, while *kebojitsu* (truncheon technique) teaches a policeman how to wield his own truncheons. *Kendo* is considered especially helpful in this regard.

By learning all of the most effective aspects of the martial arts and the combative sports, the policeman can build up a reserve of arrest techniques upon which he can draw to meet the situation of the moment.

Strategy plays an important part in the new training program. This offers the policeman the ability to size up the offender and to plan in advance the most effective line of

DEFENSE AGAINST THE STICK

Jiro (left) shows how to handle an enemy with a stick or club in technique called *kebojitsu*. Attacking is another expert, Nakao Iwao while Miwa looks on. In lower shot, Oki has disposed of his attacker by twisting truncheon as well as foe's wrist without striking a blow. Miwa's right hand is unable to free itself.



action. A point stressed over and over again is, "never turn your back on a suspected criminal and never let him get behind you."

Hitherto, according to Prof. Takizawa, a policeman regarded every person he encountered as a potential offender. The post-war officer, on the other hand, was taught to deal with a citizen as someone he must protect rather than someone he must guard himself against.

For that reason, the professor points out, a policeman in his *koban* or pounding his beat is psychologically unprepared and unguarded when a stranger approaches him with the intention of inflicting bodily harm or making off with his revolver. He's in a situation akin to that of the American GI in Vietnam where "you can't tell a friend from your enemies."

The new training program for Japan's policemen started with eighteen specialists who attended orientation sessions held under the auspices of the National Police Agency of Japan.

After the sessions ended, they scattered to return to their home prefectures to conduct their own training classes. These trainees, in turn, will go out and teach others until most of the 150,000 policemen throughout Japan have been thoroughly indoctrinated in the new techniques.

During the five-week training session, budomen with high degrees brought along their students and demonstrated the techniques used in *taihojitsu*. The group then split up in pairs to engage in mock duels, employing wooden guns and rubber knives as well as bamboo swords and sticks.

As part of the new courses, the policemen are cautioned against using excessive methods in subduing suspects. They are instructed to use karate sparingly and only to keep from being killed or maimed. There have been instances where citizens have complained that the police have been using "brutality and excessive force" in making arrests. Such complaints have resulted in at least one-hundred police dismissals every year.

On the other hand, law enforcement spokesmen argue that police killers usually get off too lightly when they appear in court. Of the forty policemen murdered on duty since 1954, two cases remain unsolved to this day. Only one convicted slayer actually got the death penalty. Fifteen were sentenced to terms ranging from seven months to seven years. The rest were imprisoned from ten years to life.

Police officers complain that when they are compelled to use their guns in the performance of their duties, there is generally a big hulabaloo over "police brutality," just as it is in the United States.

It apparently makes no difference whether strenuous means were necessary to defend the officer's own life, the anguished cries are heard in the press and on the air. As a result, policemen have been reluctant to use their guns, a shyness that all too frequently has resulted in the death or wounding of the lawman.

The new training program has taken all of these complaints into consideration in helping the policeman master the new techniques.

But at least a vital new start has been made to give the policeman more protection. If the need arises, he will be ready to throw a karate punch or apply a painful aikido twist.





is "THE GREEN HORNET'S" version of GUNG-FU GENUINE?

by Maxwell Pollard

Actor Bruce Lee, who plays the dynamic Kato, admits it's slightly hoaxed up for dramatic effect, but don't let anybody fool you — he's a topnotch expert of this ancient Chinese art. This is the first of a series of two articles.

Villains don't stand a chance with Kato who clobbers them with gung-fu and with this three-sectional staff, used as a club.

BRUCE LEE, the Kato of "The Green Hornet" TV show who can obliterate an ordinary-sized mob of hoodlums in a matter of seconds by using gung-fu, says there's too much hocus-pocus about the martial arts these days.

(Bruce is Cantonese and prefers to pronounce his art as "gung-fu" instead of "kung-fu.")

He contends that some martial arts instructors couldn't stand the gaff if they became involved in a street fight.

All of their knowledge about forms and stances wouldn't do them any good. He charges that some teachers favor forms, the fancier and more complex the better, and seem to be obsessed with super-mental power like Captain Marvel or Superman.

Mr. Lee admits that he himself contributes partly to the theatrical aspects of this ancient Chinese art that dates back several thousand years. But he does it for the sake of dramatic effect. For instance, in a close-quarter encounter with a villain or a group of villains, the script may call for Mr. Kato to uncork some devastating kicks to the head.

Any hood with even a smidgeon of knowledge of self-defense would immediately knock you off balance if you tried to use your legs in that fashion when you're trading blows up close, Mr. Lee explains. The real gung-fu calls for a much wiser line of attack.

As far as the TV show is concerned, it's flashy and full of showmanship. But as Bruce explains it in his clipped British accent:

"Some of the techniques used are not what I practice in gung-fu. For instance, I never believe in jumping and kicking. My kicks in actual gung-fu are not high but low, to the shin and the groin."

Even if the director insists on it, Bruce Lee will not permit gung-fu to be put in a bad light on TV, just for the sake of heightening the action. He refuses to go along with any suggestions for long, drawn-out western styles of brawling, despite calls for this type of fighting in the script.

"The Green Hornet" went to a limit of thirty weeks and could have gone longer but for the sad fact that it lacked realism and played it straight instead of satirical. Folks just refused to believe the masked characters were real.

In the story Bruce Lee co-starred with Britt Reid who is really Van Williams. As Kato, Bruce played the faithful friend and companion to Reid as the crusading, crime-busting newspaperman from the Daily Sentinel. The latter adopted the guise of "The Green Hornet" in his fight against crime and corruption, with Kato serving as bodyguard.

Behind their black masks they set out with grim determination as a two-man vigilante committee to uphold law and decency in the community and they did a thoroughly efficient



20th Century-Fox TV Photo

job of exterminating the trouble-makers. And they always did it in short order.

We spent four hours recently with Bruce Lee at lunch, and then at the Black Belt magazine office. We came away with a deep impression that this energetic young man was more than just a Hollywood actor, but actually a man who takes his gung-fu seriously.

A vibrant personality with piercing black eyes and a rather handsome face full of animation, unlike the inscrutable poker-face westerners usually associate with the Oriental, the 26-year-old Mr. Lee looks like the actor that he is. Yet he actually lives the role of the clean-living villain-exterminator that he plays on TV.

Lee neither smokes nor drinks and he strives to keep physically fit at all times. Even before breakfast he starts the day with a mile and a half run with his great Dane dog Bobo, two finger pushups and additional workouts in the afternoon. On week-ends he heads for Chinatown for more sparring.

The five-foot, eight-inch, 145-pound advocate of gung-fu is as springy as a cat and his hands are quicker than the eye.

Twice during the four-hour session, he spurned invitations to a cup of coffee. He chose milk the first time, and a bottled soft drink the second. Nattily attired in a grey suit and looking quite dapper, except for the hair that seemed to crowd the back of his neck, he agreed that he needed a haircut, scolded

himself for it and said a visit to the barber was overdue.

Although in "The Green Hornet" he disposes of the bad guys in short order, there have been suspenseful moments during the 30-week run of the TV series when Kato had to employ every trick in the bag to rescue the Green Hornet from the mob's clutches.

Even though Kato's techniques are not always genuine because even he has to unbend a little to meet the dictates of the script, this is no reason to suspect that he doesn't really know gung-fu. Actually he has been a student of this mixture of western fencing and boxing since he was thirteen years old — and that's half of his lifetime.

This talented young Chinese was born in San Francisco in 1940 oddly enough, although his family came from Hong Kong. His father, Lee Hoi Chuen, was a Chinese opera star and had come to San Francisco for an engagement. It was while the family was in San Francisco that Bruce arrived in the world.

The father passed away three years ago in Hong Kong. His interest in the martial arts as an aid to the Chinese theater helped inspire Bruce later in gung-fu.

Actually, Bruce Lee's real name is Lee Jung Fan.

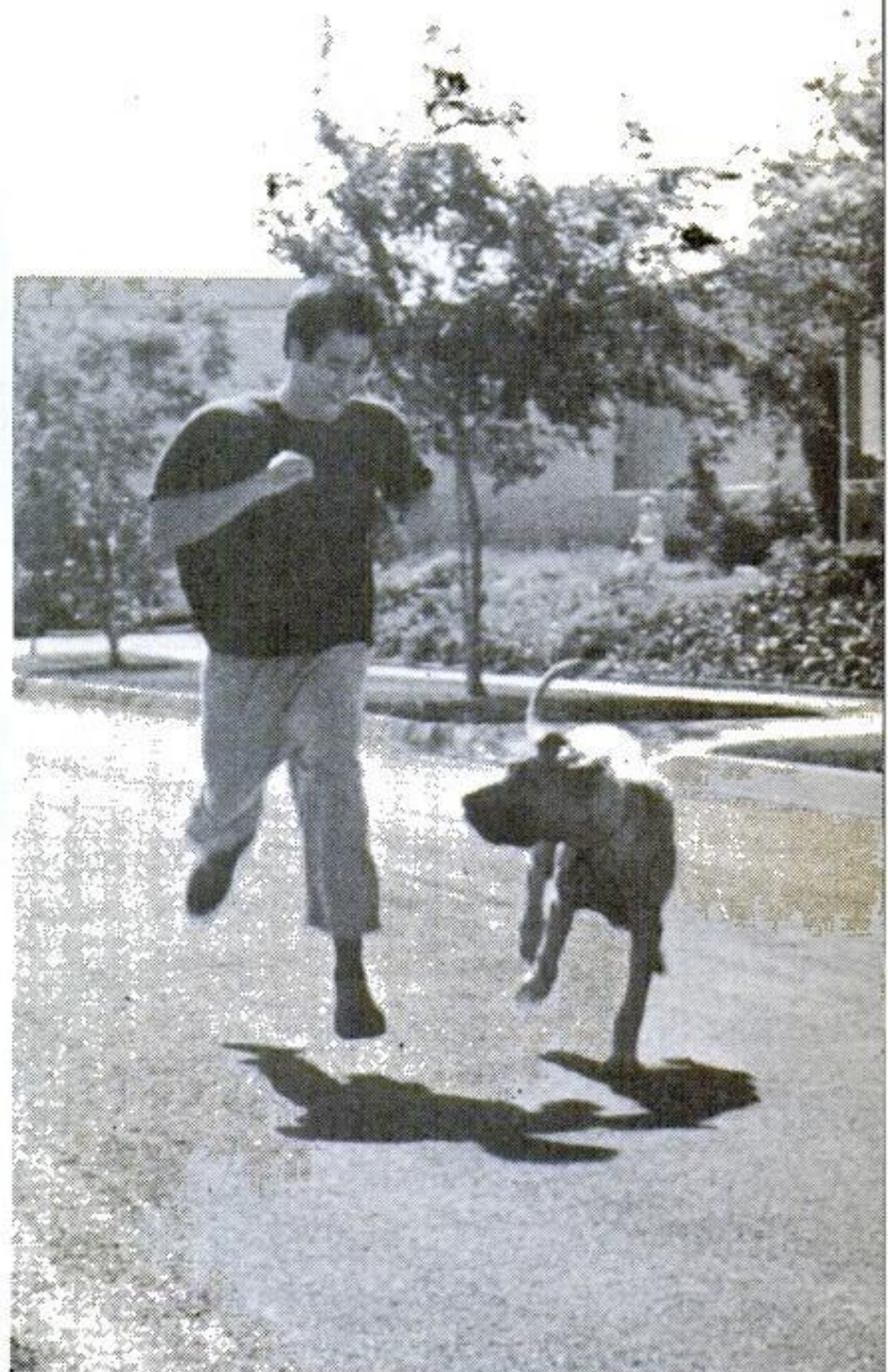
"Bruce is a name I later acquired because it was westernized and easy to remember," he explains.

The family returned to Hong Kong when he was three

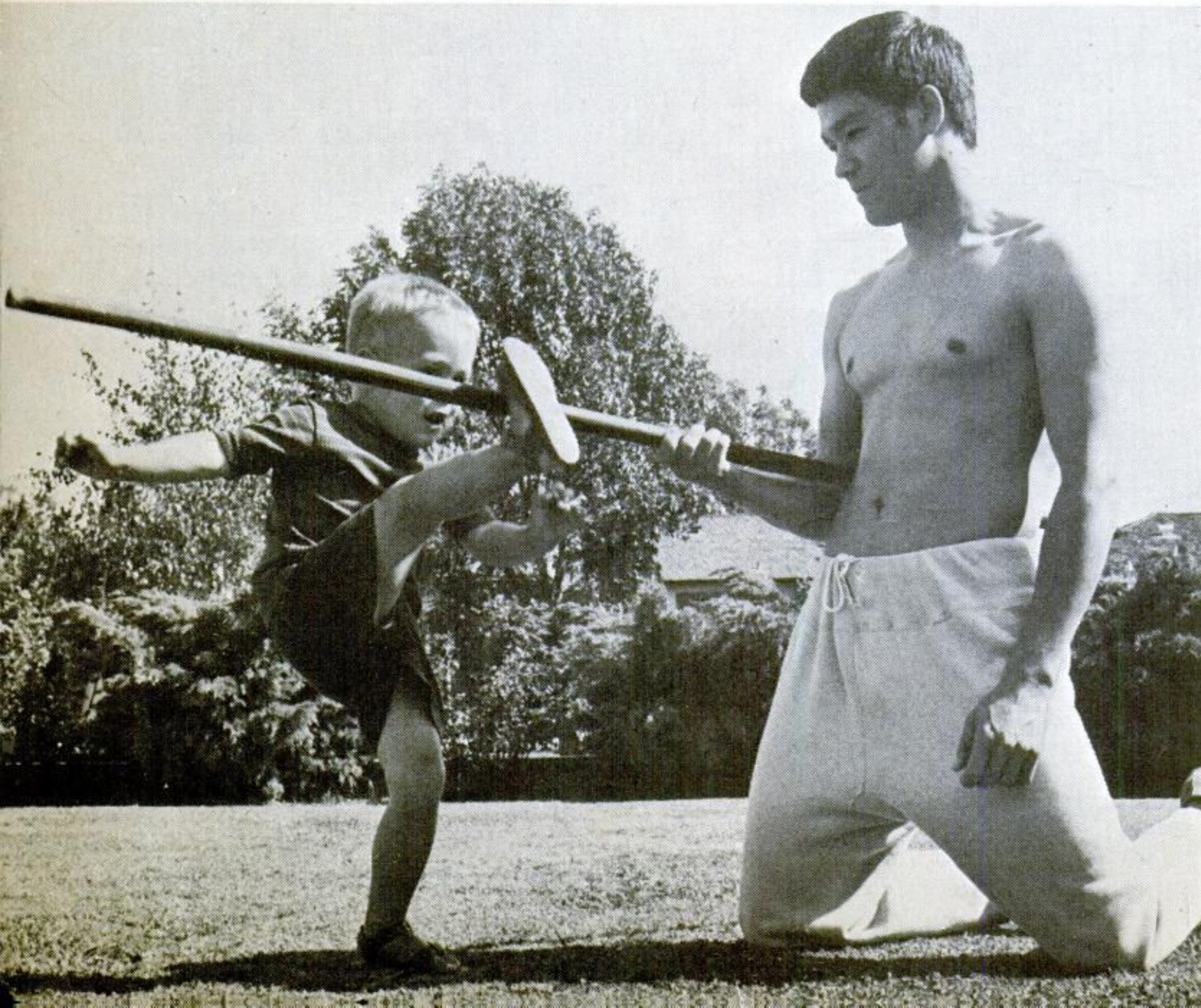
Home Is Where the



Bruce Lee, wife Linda and their 2-year-old son Brandon, with pet dog Bobo make a happy family. The Kato of "The Green Hornet" is teaching gung-fu to his wife and son, who are apt students.



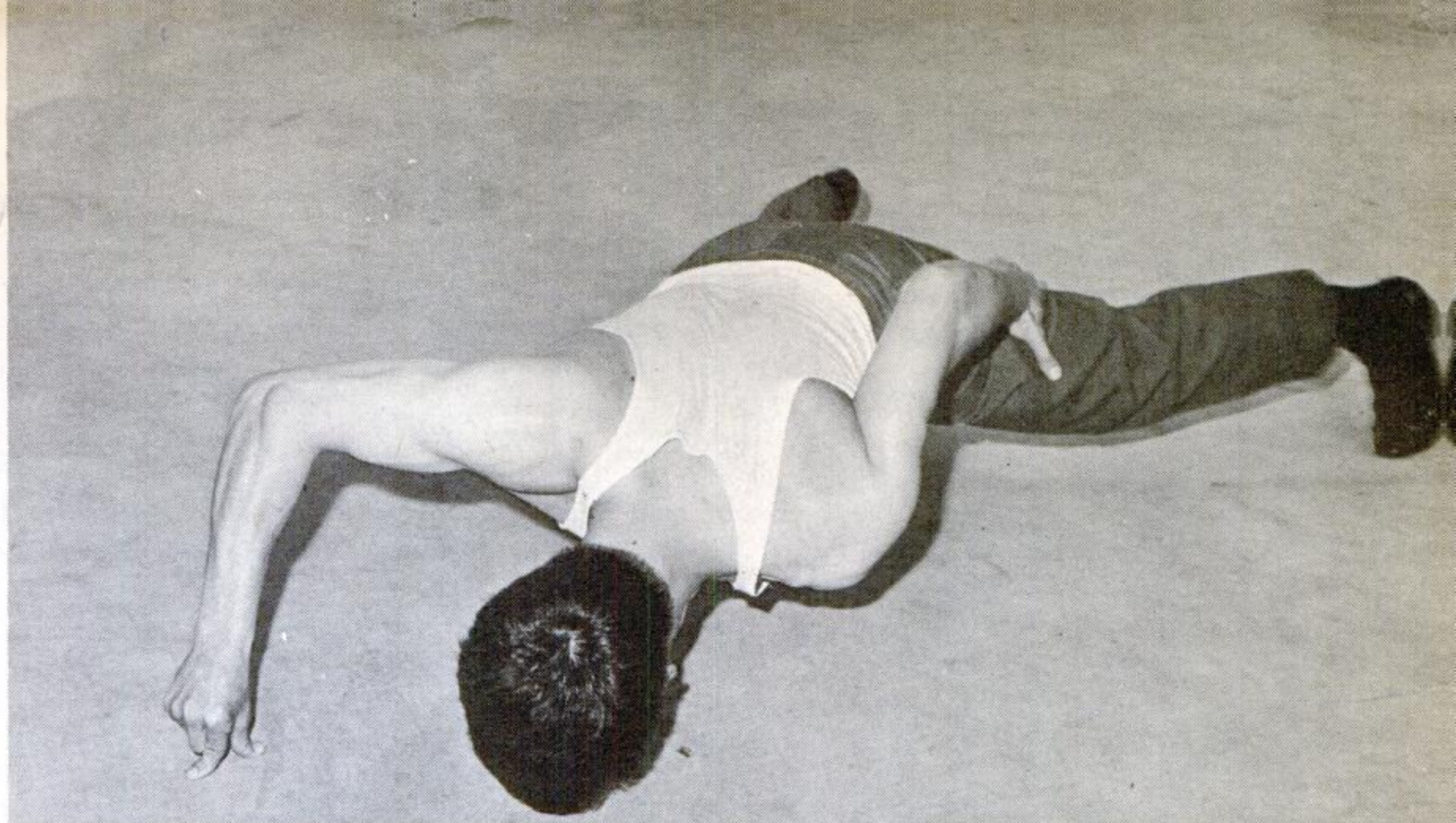
Every morning before breakfast Bruce Lee and his faithful Big Dane, Bobo, run a mile and a half to unlimber those muscles and build up stamina.



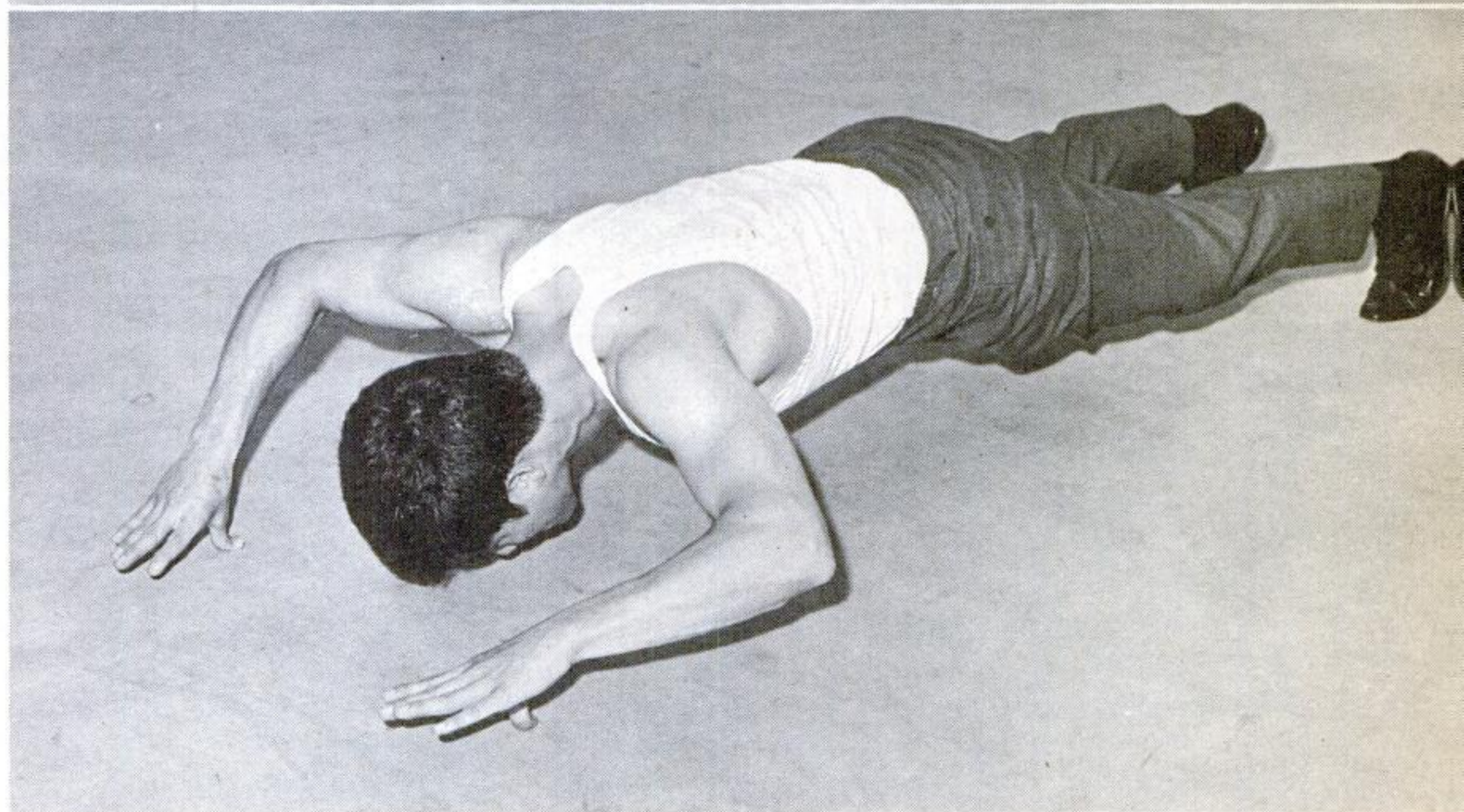
Bruce Lee's son Brandon is only two, but already a high kicker, as one can see from this practice session between daddy and son.

Action Is

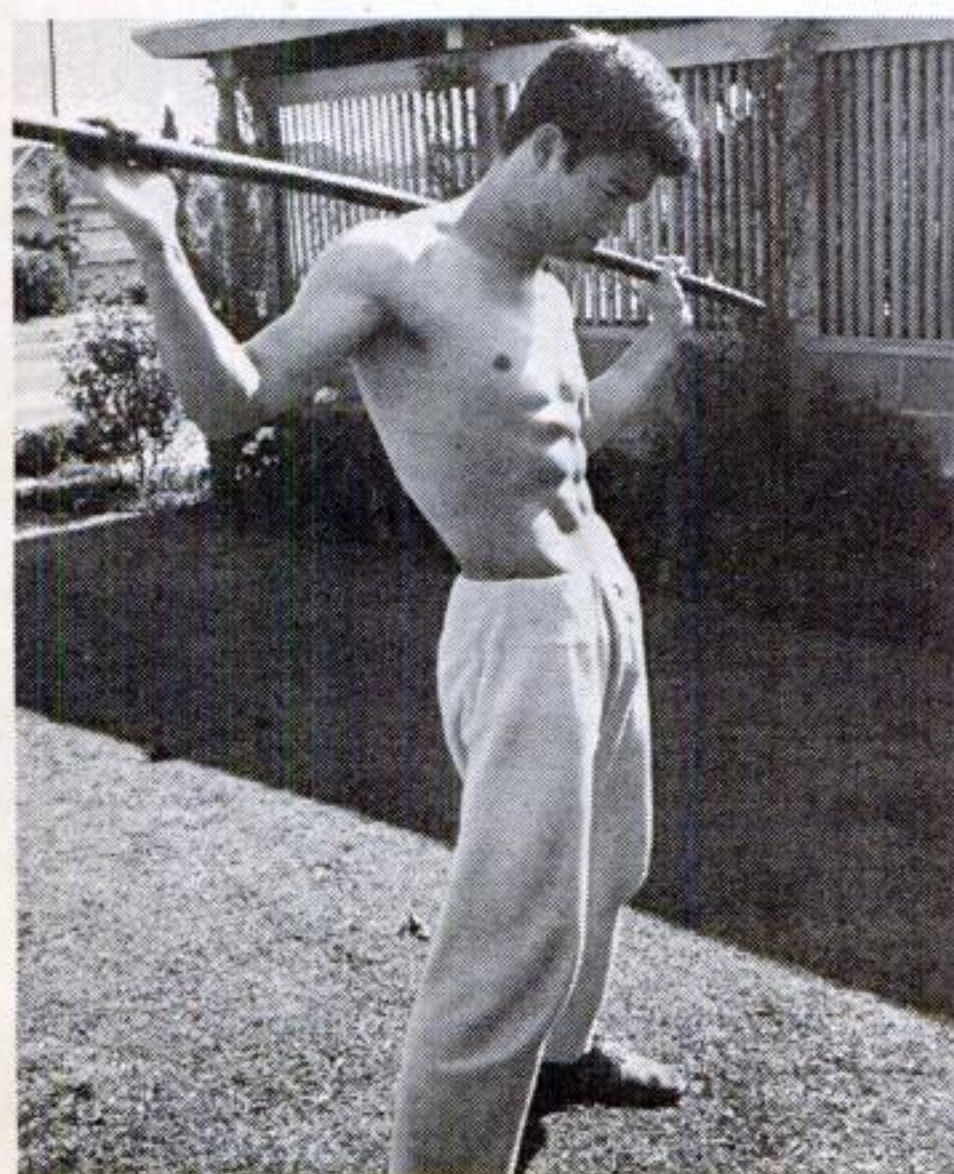
Bruce Lee doing two-finger pushups, a daily ritual to tone his body. Bruce's eye-gouges can be most upsetting.



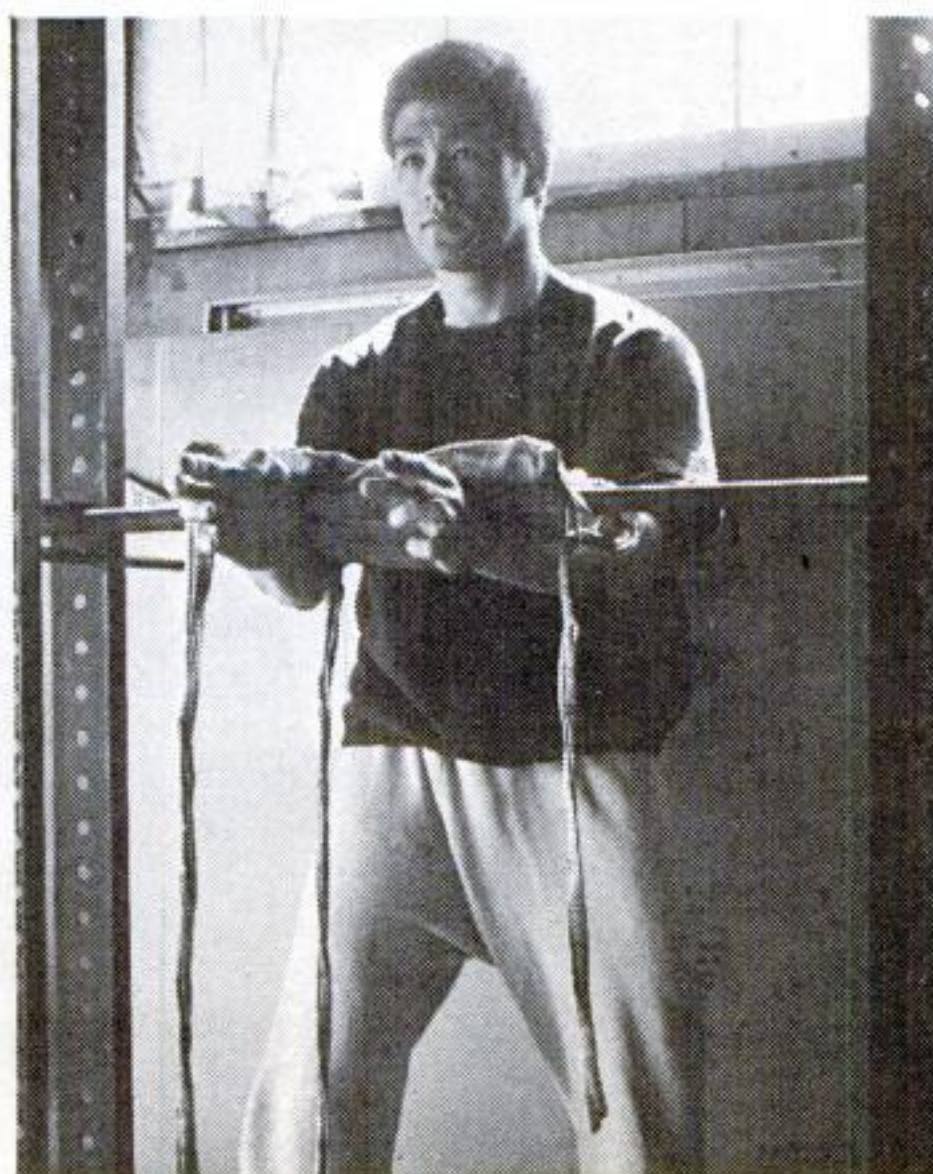
For a change of pace, Bruce Lee tries a pushup with each thumb. If you think it's easy, try that on your piano.



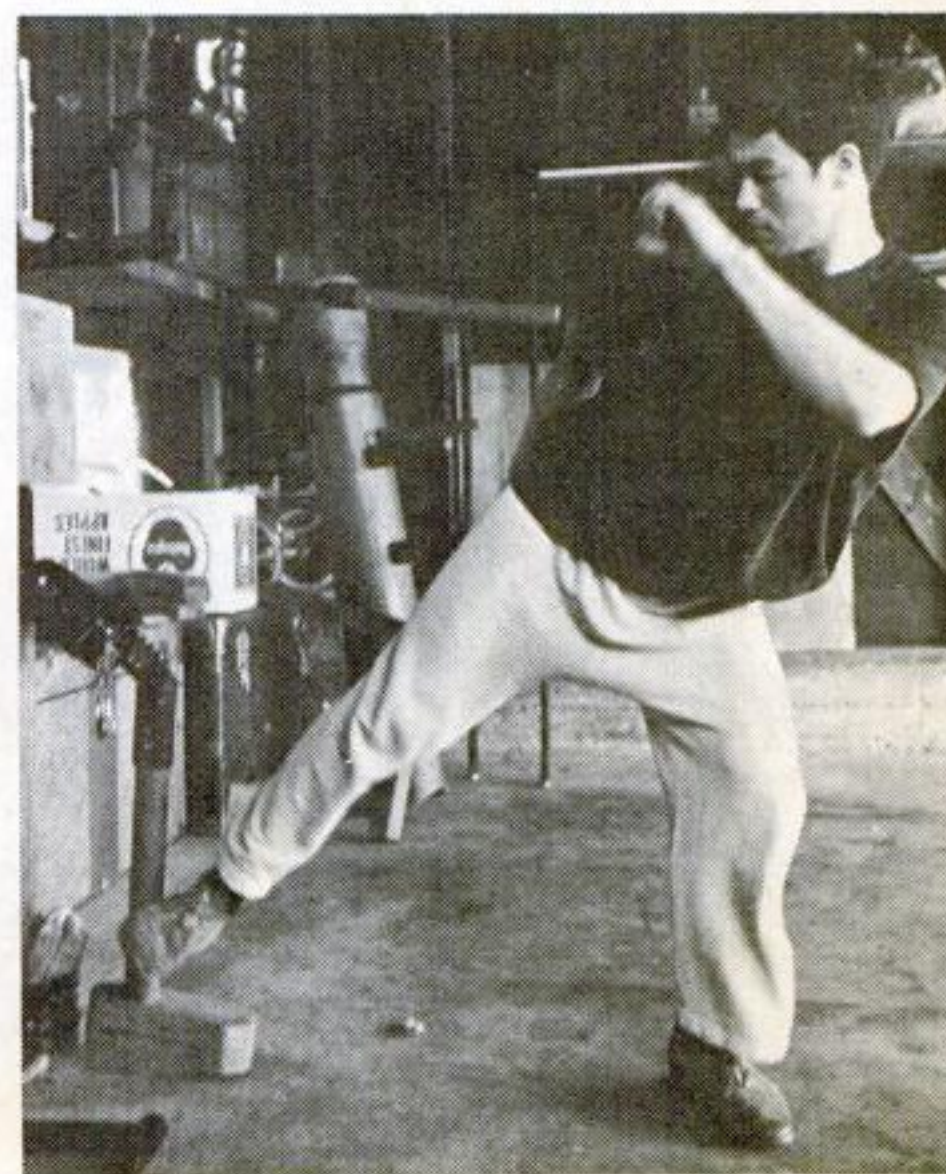
The hoodlum exterminator of "Green Hornet" fame goes through a shoulder building exercise outside his home.



Isometric exercises for developing those forearms. Although Bruce weighs only 145, he packs heavyweight power.



Bruce Lee's sidekicks are devastating. With these exercises on this springy device, he builds up his legpower.



months old but he always had a hankering to return to the United States and that dream was later realized.

As a kid in Hong Kong, Bruce recalls nostalgically, "I was a punk and went looking for fights. We used chains and pens with knives hidden inside. Then, one day, I wondered what would happen if I didn't have my gang behind me if I got into a fight. I decided to learn how to protect myself and I began to study gung-fu."

His school of gung-fu emphasized a lot of hand techniques, almost like boxing, and it probably helped him later when he captured the Inter-School Boxing Championship of Hong Kong. He also managed to snatch still another prize during those teen-days — the cha-cha championship.

Bruce has two brothers and two sisters. His mother still lives in Hong Kong and he occasionally talks to her over the telephone just to say hello. He is the fourth youngest child in the family. An older brother, Peter Lee, won the fencing championship of the British Crown Colony.

In Hong Kong Bruce always kept in mind the fact that he was born in the United States and was therefore destined for American citizenship when he reached the voting age.

At eighteen, he fulfilled that long-time ambition and set out for the United States. He went to San Francisco, spent six months there and met some karatemens who were impressed by his athletic ability.

"They wanted me to start a dojo in San Francisco but I wasn't interested," Bruce recalls. "I wanted to further my education, so I went to Seattle to study philosophy at the University of Washington."

To make ends meet, he took odd jobs, but he recalls, "I was too lazy for that and began teaching gung-fu on the side."

However, he never lost interest in philosophy and is deeply interested to this day in such subjects as Taoism, Zen, Christianity and other religions.

During his three-year sojourn at the university, he met blue-eyed, blond-haired Linda Emery on the campus. A love affair blossomed and the college courtship turned to marriage.

Today he and Linda live in Southern California with their two-year-old son, Brandon.

"My son is probably the only blond-haired, grey-eyed Chinaman in these parts," says Lee with a chuckle.

He is teaching his wife the techniques of gung-fu so that she will be able to defend herself if anyone should ever dare to attack her, and he also intends to give the child a martial arts education as he grows up, so that he will be able to defend himself.

However, Bruce Lee stresses that when it comes to women, he has no illusions about their ability to defend themselves against a brute, particularly if it's a big one.

"I advise any female learning gung-fu that if they are ever attacked to hit 'em in the groin, poke 'em in the eyeballs, kick 'em on the shins or the knee . . . and run like hell," he says.

Bruce Lee is probably "the highest paid martial arts instructor in the business." Teaching is what he does when he's not performing before the cameras. He charges \$50 an hour when he goes to the home of a student and \$27.50 an hour when the student comes to his club. This includes actors, businessmen and high-ranking karate instructors.

"If I find a black belt who likes to spar, I charge nothing because I really enjoy the company," he says.

Bruce Lee operates three clubs or "kwoons" as he prefers

to call them. They are located in Seattle, Oakland and Los Angeles. In Seattle, the "kwoon" is directed by Taky Kimura; in Oakland it is simply called "The James Lee" and in Los Angeles, the club is located in Chinatown and directed by Danny Inosanto. They are all non-commercial and there are no signs anywhere on the outside to identify the establishments.

Bruce Lee is not given to exploiting his name at these kwoons. But there was a time when he thought seriously of establishing a chain of schools under his name across the country, but he didn't think it was the right thing to do because "I don't think money is everything."

Interest in gung-fu has mounted and increased steadily since "The Green Hornet" went on the air. Because the masked characters played it straight instead of gagging it up in satire, the series didn't turn out to be another eternal "Bonanza." Nevertheless, it helped stir interest in the ancient Chinese art.

Bruce Lee appearances are in demand in many parts of the country. He puts on demonstrations at fairs, public parks and at club meetings and is paid anywhere from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for a single appearance.

While "The Green Hornet" didn't capture any Emmys, there has been a widespread demand for re-runs, and is already being syndicated not only in this country but on TV stations in Japan, Thailand, Argentina, Puerto Rico and Canada. It may also soon be shown in England as well.

"I never know where it's showing until the fan letters start coming in," he relates.

Recently, Bruce made a guest appearance in "Ironside," starring Raymond Burr of Perry Mason fame, and more movie contracts appear on the horizon as producers become aware of this talented young Chinese athlete-actor.

His popularity is shown by the reception he receives wherever he goes. The fans are happy just to touch him, even if they don't get his autograph. They want to meet "the Kato" and they want to know how he is able to knock off those bad guys so quickly.

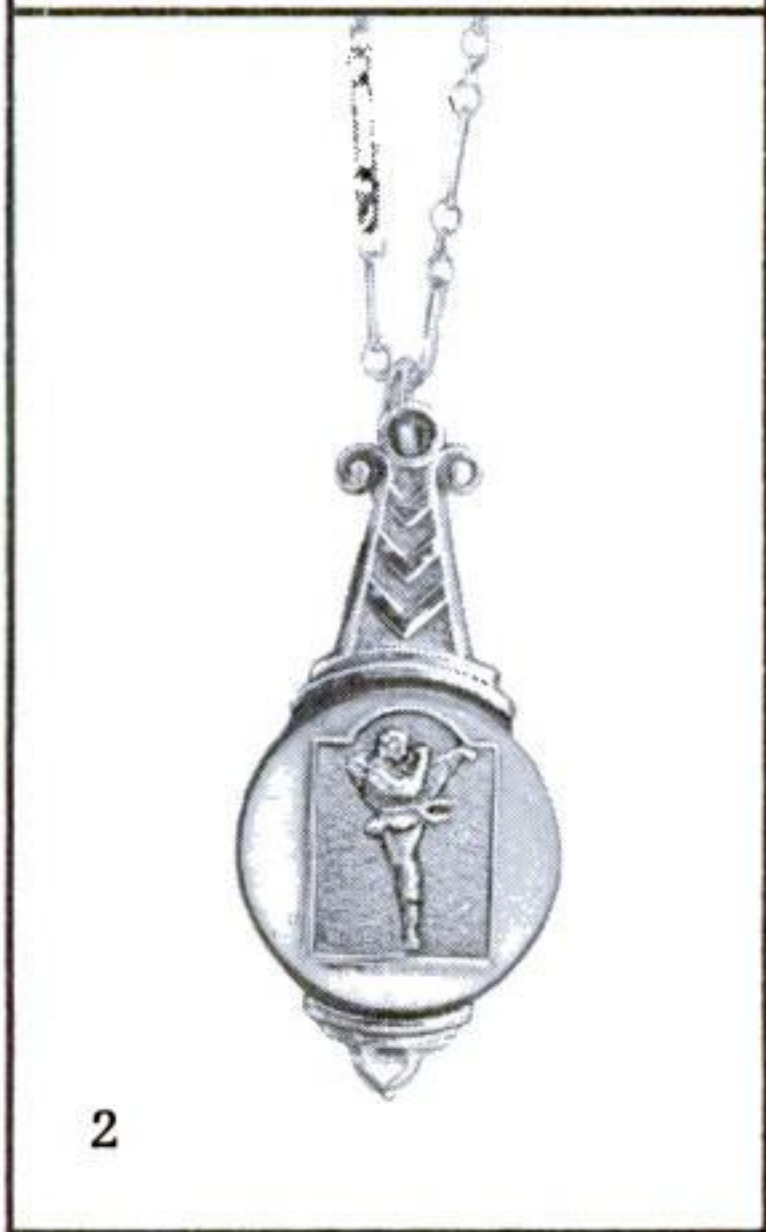
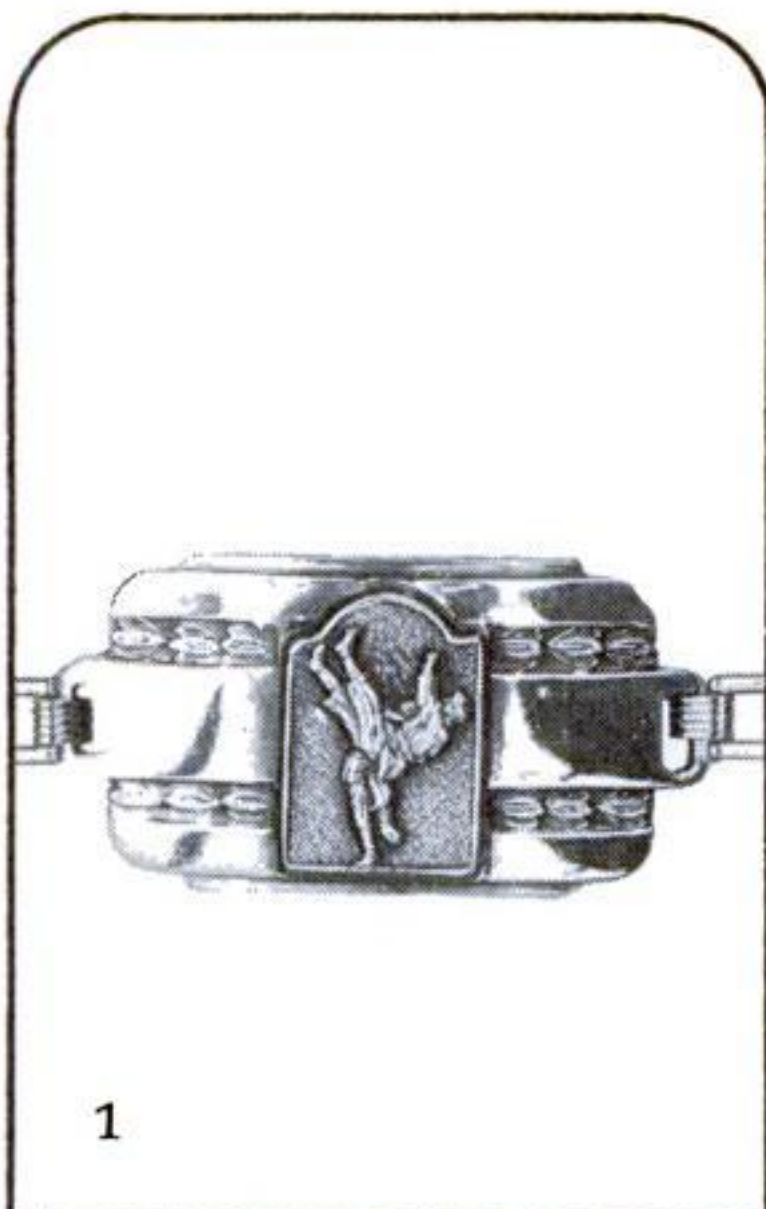
"This sometimes becomes a terrifying experience," says Bruce Lee. "After my personal appearance in Madison Square Garden this summer at the karate tournament, I started to make an exit through a side door, escorted by three karatemens. I was practically mobbed outside and I had to leave through another side door." Earlier in a personal appearance in Fresno, he was scratched, kicked and gouged by riotous fans who just wanted a word with him. The kids were out there in full force.

With all his knowledge of gung-fu, he said afterward, "I couldn't protect myself."

About sixty percent of the fans are boys, and it's surprising the number of girls who adore this TV idol.

"People ask me as an actor, 'how good are you really in gung-fu?' I always kid them about that. If I tell them I'm good, probably they'll say I'm boasting, but if I tell them I'm no good, you know I'm lying." I also tell them, "believe half of what you see and nothing that you hear — and remember, seven-hundred-million Chinese can't be Wong."

(Next month, Black Belt Magazine will delve into Bruce Lee's training and his style of gung-fu, Jeet Kuni Do, the Way of the Stopping Fist.)



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PLEASE USE HANDY MARTIAL ARTS COUPON ON PAGE 66

BLACK BELT TIMES

A
REPORT
OF THE
MARTIAL ARTS
WORLD

KOREA MOVES TO STANDARDIZE FORMS

by Kim Pyung Soo

Seoul — The Korea Taekwondo Association will soon introduce some new katas (forms).

Since the association was organized as a unit six years ago, several different styles in karate forms have been used.

At a nationwide black belt test sponsored by the association, many applicants performed their own styles and now the association has set about to unify the forms and erase the styles. At present the association has established nine forms. The International Taekwondo Federation has established six, but these forms are not being used as yet.

The association does not want the affiliates to stop performing the ancient forms, such as Pyung-An (Pinan) and the other high level forms.

BLACK BELT FOR VIETNAM PREMIER

Saigon — South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky is the proud owner of a black belt judo. But he isn't planning to test his luck.

The black belt is an honorary one. It was presented to him recently by the Vietnam-Korean Judo Association.

NEW JUDO UNION FORMED

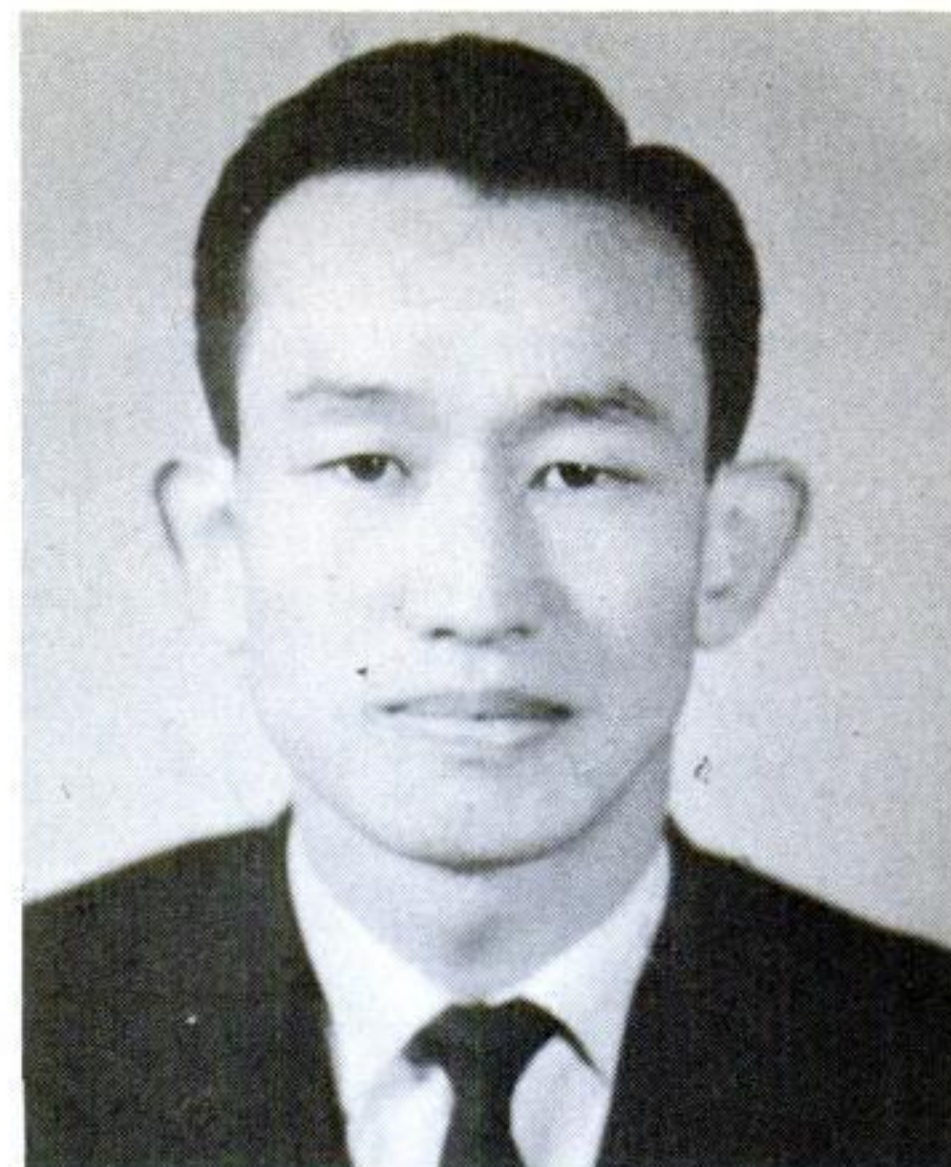
Johannesburg, South Africa — Representing six dojo clubs, the Transvaal Judo & Karate Union was recently formed here and will confine its activities for the time being exclusively to the Province of Transvaal rather than to the entire Republic of South Africa.

"Reason for our limited radius," an announcement said, "is that we strictly want to set the first example in our province so that the other five provinces can see from our move that they, too, have to form their own union, so that we may all one day join together into a South African Union."

Represented in the new union are the following clubs: Oyama Judo and Karate Center; Taramiyake Judo and Karate Club; Sporta Judo & Karate Club; Kenshiro Judo Club; Gladiators Judo Club and the Yoshinryu Judo Club.

On the executive board are Peter Dzingwafrom, chairman; Joseph Mkalipe, secretary; Jerry Nhlapo, treasurer and two members from each dojo as committee members.

The new union hopes to replace the former South African Non-European Judo Union which catered to non-whites.



NOMINATED — Korea Amateur Athletic Association recently nominated Ohm Un-Kyu (above) as a committeeman of the physical-technical research committee of the association. He is the vice chairman of the Korea Taekwondo Assn.

"FINGER TWIST" CHARGED IN COURT

Kuala Lumpur — Alleged use of "karate" in a brawl between Haji Mohamed, 75, owner of a restaurant, and a younger man named Alam Haji Salim figured in a court trial before Magistrate Fong Seng Yee recently.

The elderly man charged that Alam attacked him at a garage behind the restaurant and fractured the little finger of his left hand by twisting his two fingers backwards.

The victim introduced two witnesses who told conflicting stories, so the judge acquitted Alam on grounds that the evidence against him was insufficient.

BLACK BELTER NABBED IN RIOTS

by Antonio V. Mendoza

Manila — Reynaldo Lapena, 1st dan Kodokan black belter and judo instructor in a Manila university, was among those arrested in a roundup of rebels who attempted a march on the Philippine capital to overthrow the government by armed rebellion.

Lapena was taken into custody with a band of fanatics, along with their leader, Valentin de los Santos, 83-year-old self-styled Lapiang Malaya (Freedom Party) supremo. The latter is Lapena's grandfather.

Thirty-two of the rebellious mob, each armed with long bolos, were killed and thirty-seven wounded. Altogether 358 were arrested after a pitched battle between the bolo wielders and government troops in the suburban city of Pasay.



1st dan judo blackbelter Reynaldo Lapena (extreme right) walks alongside his grandfather, Valentin de los Santos, leader of a fanatical sect charged with rebellion by the Philippine government. Both surrendered with some of their compatriots, shown with them, after many of their sect were killed in a pitched battle outside Manila. The rebels were members of the Lapiang Malaya (Freedom Party).

COURT WITHHOLDS JUDO DAMAGES

by Paul Redgrave

Devon, England — A 37-year-old ballet dancer, Louis Conrad, broke his arm while taking his first judo lesson, sued his instructors and won a 5,500 pound judgment in court for the damages, but the court decided afterward to withhold the judgment because it had second thoughts on the matter.

Conrad claimed that he broke his right arm while practicing an *ogoshi* (a major hip throw) and that it forced him out of ballet for two years. He sued his instructors at the Woodbury Down School in Finsbury Park where he had begun evening lessons.

Judge Justice Lyell said the judo instructor should have foreseen the risk of injury because Mr. Conrad wasn't adequately trained, but the money award was held up on appeal when it was brought out that the ballet dancer was injured actually when he threw an opponent, not while he was being thrown.

TAIHO WINS IN SUMO AGAIN

Tokyo — Golden Boy Taiho captured the Tokyo Summer Sumo Tournament title by notching his 14th win in a hard-fought battle with Sadanoyama and proudly waddled off with the Emperor's Cup.

The 320-pound champ, however, did not emerge from the 15-day tournament undefeated, for after he had already wrapped up the championship, his glory was somewhat dimmed in a later match when he went down to an unexpected defeat before an onrushing Kashiwado. However, the title rested securely on Taiho's broad shoulders.

While the loss broke the Big Bird's win streak, it gave Kashi the runner-up laurels along with No. 7 maegashira Hasegawa with a final 13.2 mark.

In bagging the summer tournament title, Taiho chalked up his 25th championship and his seventh title the past eight tournaments.

Earlier in the tournament, Ozeki Yutakayama suffered a spinal injury in his match and was forced to withdraw from the event. He had lost five matches and had won only one.

Outstanding among the performers was 22-year-old Jesse Kuhaulua of Hawaii who shared another runner-up spot with Wakashiba with a 12.3 record. Because of his nationality, Kuhaulua received nationwide publicity as the first foreigner of non-Japanese ancestry to become a sekitori.



NIGHT OUT — After a strenuous day of picture shooting, Marilu Tolo, star of upcoming French production "Judoka," being produced in Hong Kong by G.R.K. Films (France) is shown enjoying a night out on the town with John Yubo, co-producer of the action-thriller. The pair are having a swinging time at one of Hong Kong's newest discotheques, the Dateline in Wellington Street on the Hong Kong side of the harbor. (Photo by Hong Kong Tourist Assn.)



AIR LINE AWARD — 16-year-old Roy Sugimoto of Gardena, California (right) receives the Japan Air Lines President's Cup from Ken Ota, JAL's resident sales manager in Denver. Award was made at the conclusion of the 4th Annual National Junior Judo Championship in Denver July 2. Sugimoto won the cup for exhibiting the most potential as a judoist. He is a member of the Seinan-dojo. Over 400 youths between the ages of 9 and 16 took part in the judo tourney held at Denver's Aurora Hinkley High School. (Japan Air Lines Photo)

KOREA TO AID VIETNAM POLICE

Saigon — More Taekwondo instructors are to be sent from Korea to South Vietnam to provide additional instruction in the martial arts for South Vietnam's police forces.

The request was made by the South Vietnam's police superintendent during a visit to the country by Choi Hong-hee, ex-chairman of the Korea Taekwondo Association.

Although there already are about seventy Korean instructors in this country, more will be sent from Korea.

BAN KARATE FOR KIDS

Rio de Janeiro — Teaching karate to children under 14 years of age is now illegal here. A juvenile judge imposed the ban, declaring the Japanese method of combat was, in his opinion, "totally inadequate for children."

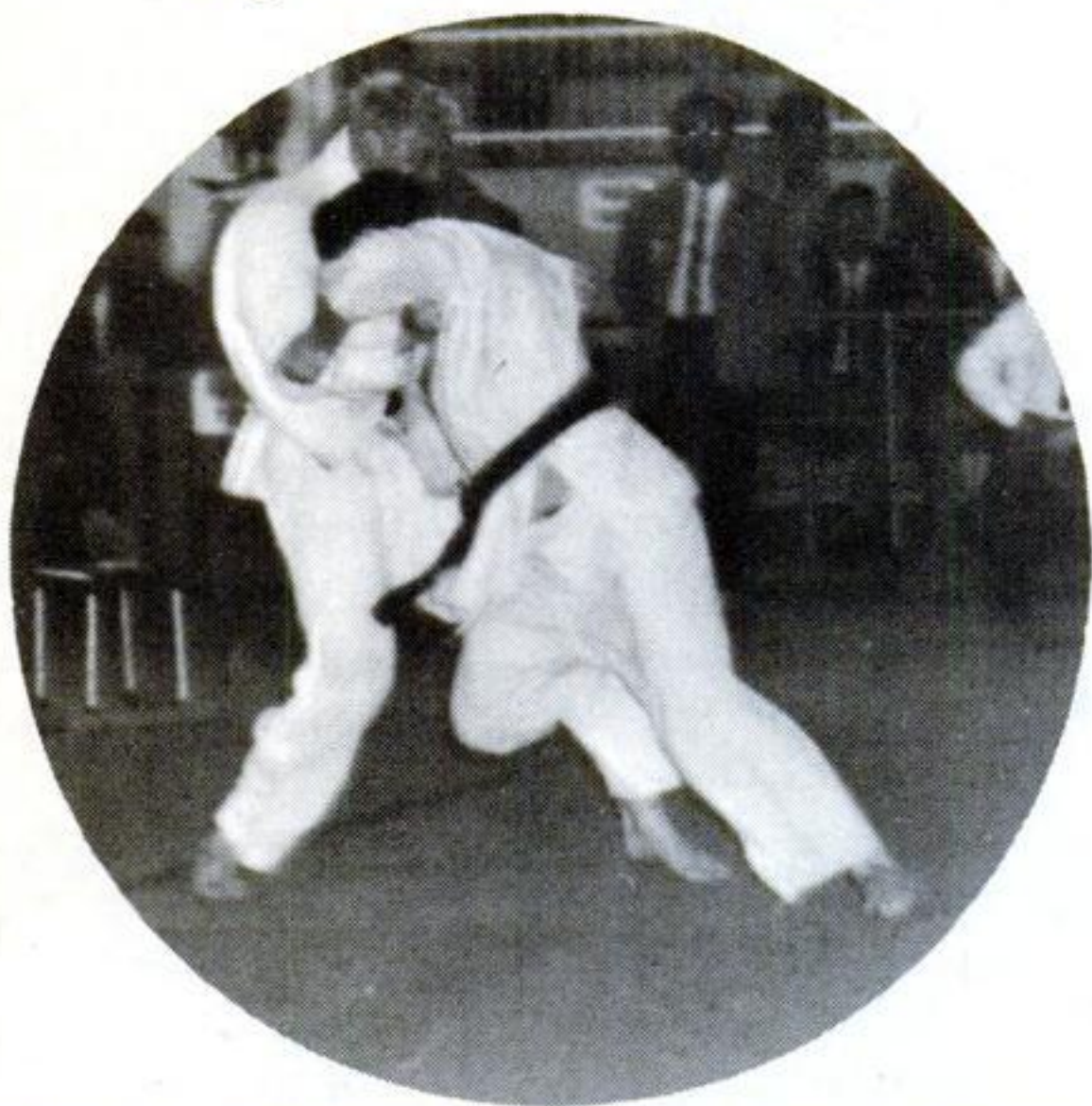
The judge made his decision after hearing reports from child welfare specialists, psychologists and karate teachers.

(Continued on Page 50)

BUM DEAL

FOR THE RUSSIANS

By Zarko Modric



Holland's Willem Ruska vs Russia's Anzor Kibrotashvili

Boos and catcalls rip the Palazzetto dello Sports as the judges award the decision to Geesink's protege in the European Judo Championships.

EUROPEAN JUDO FANS will long remember the 1967 championship tournament that drew them to the Palazzetto dello Sports Stadium in Rome in May, but they would just as soon forget it.

There was much to be desired in the refereeing department and this became apparent in the crucial moments of the big tournament that brought together one-hundred and fifty-four players from twenty-two European countries.

The 270-pound, 31-year-old Hollander, Anton Geesink successfully defended his all-classes crown by defeating bull-necked Anzor Kiknadze of the Soviet Union in the finals, to walk off with one of the gold cups, although it was obvious to many spectators that he was not in top form in disposing of the big Russian.

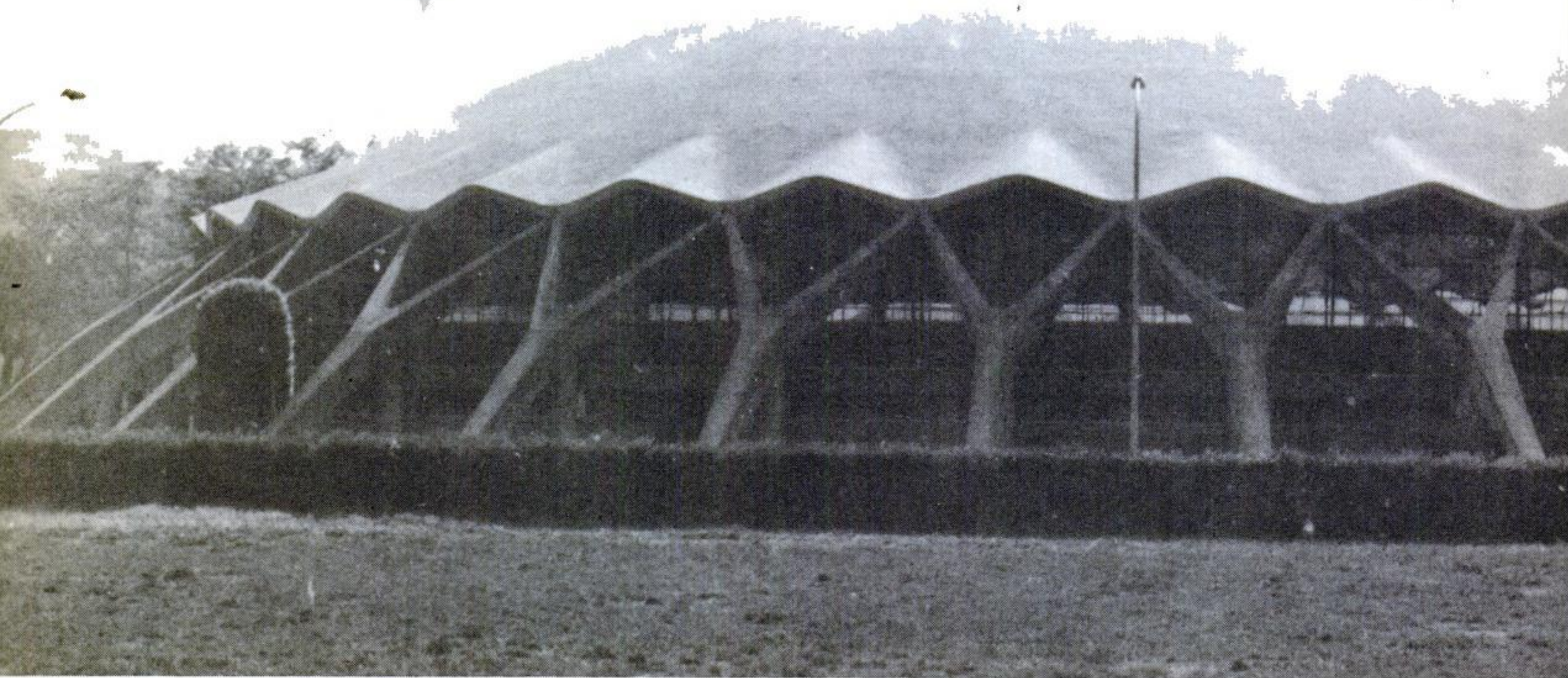
But when Geesink's protege, blond and handsome Willem Ruska, heralded by many as a "second Geesink," was also awarded a gold medal, in the heavyweight and open division, the whistling and booing that shook the stadium could be heard for blocks around.

Ruska's opponent in that final 205-pound match was a Russian, Anzor Kibrotsashvili who many felt should have been awarded the victory because of Ruska's dirty tactics.

Officially, Holland won both gold medals, but the one Ruska took with him will always be tarnished with a big question mark in the eyes of many of the spectators.

While no one would question Geesink's triumph, despite his clumsy performance, the victory of his pupil, Mr. Ruska, will remain in doubt as the feeling prevails that the Russians got a raw deal.

In that final match Ruska displayed nothing remotely



resembling true judo. At one moment during the encounter, the referee had to order Ruska to break. The Hollander just ignored the command and proceeded to knock his smaller Russian adversary unconscious with a brutal blow.

The spectators were astonished when the judges awarded the match to Ruska and the stadium shook in the bedlam of protests. It was the worst decision rendered in an international match in many years.

But for all of the noise over the bad judging, there was no doubt in the minds of the fans that Geesink himself, who came out of retirement temporarily for the tournament, was still the best man on the European scene.

He was never in trouble in the team events and in the open division, but it was apparent to all who watched that he was taking no risks. He went on the defensive and took advantage of his weight and skill. Three times he battled Kiknadze and three times he beat him. He also scored a decision over his pupil, Mr. Ruska. But for all of his successes, it was obvious that the champ was tiring and trying to catch his breath.

However, perfection was hardly necessary for Geesink in this tournament, for all of the competition they threw against him. In subduing Kiknadze, the burly Hollander took the measure of a man who has held the European Championship for the past three years. Kiknadze suffered an arm injury before the tournament, had to curtail much of his training and was not at his best for the crucial match in Rome.

The Soviet team had been expected to win easily among the thirteen national teams that entered the tournament. The Russian judomen really put on a great effort in order

to win against Belgium, Britain and Holland to reach the semi-finals. But then the unexpected happened — a young and upcoming team from West Germany performed something of a miracle, defeating the Russian aggregation, a team that had been undefeated in four successive European championships.

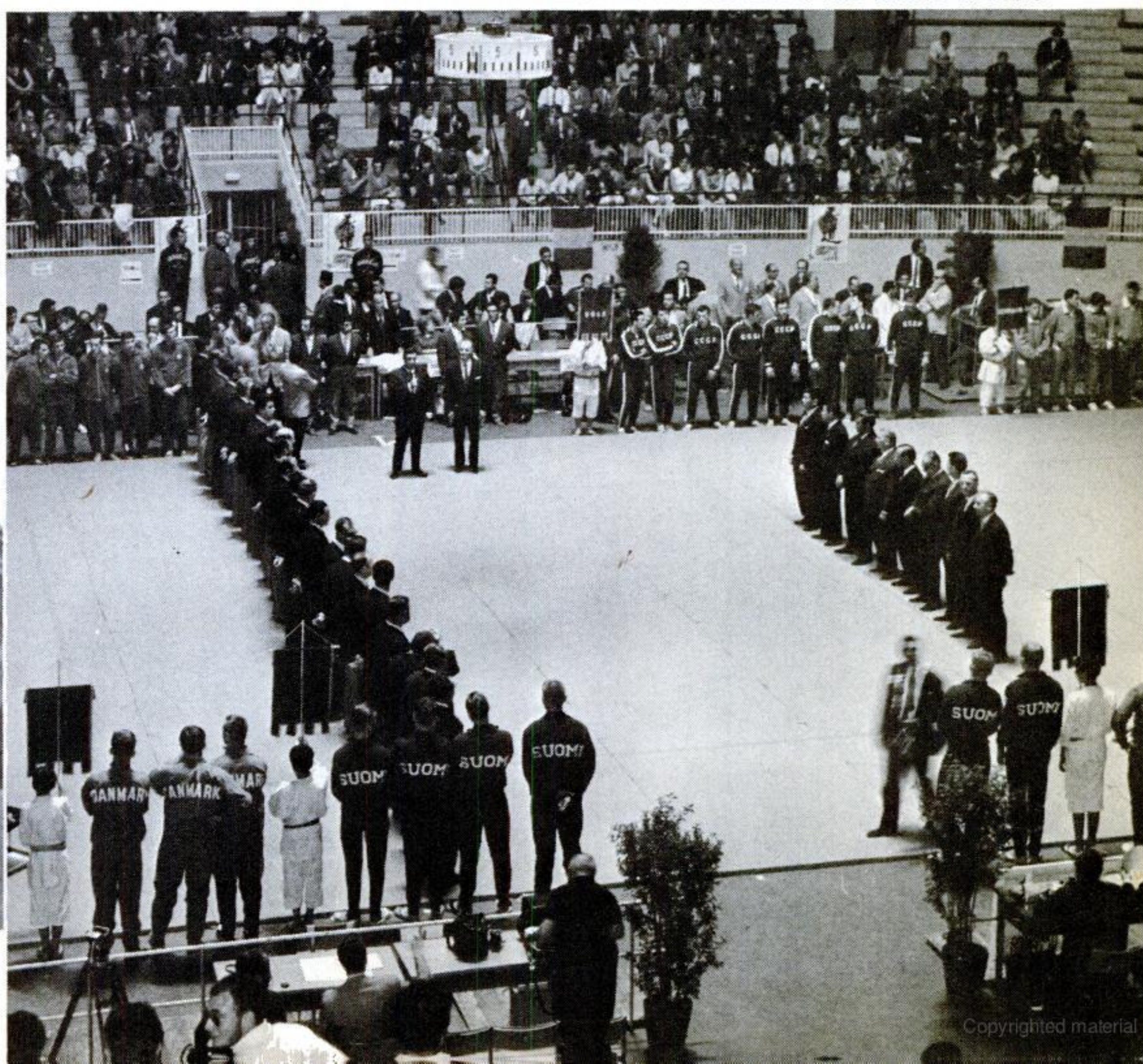
The first two contests turned out to be easy victories for Russia's Susline and Stepanov. But in the middleweight clash, Germany's Miebach triumphed over Bondarenko, and in the lightheavyweight division, Hermann took the measure of Iudin. The score was 2:2. Many believed the Russians would win because in the last contest of heavyweights, Germany's Klaus Glahn just didn't stand a chance against Kiknadze who held the Open European title in 1964, 1965 and 1966, and also was the Olympic and world championship bronze medal winner.

The Russian was constantly on the attack but the German was able to weather the storm and counter his moves for the decisive point. The win brought West Germany into the finals and there they defeated the French team 2:01. It was Germany's first successful bid, and the spectators were so impressed they believe this will not be the last time. The beaten French team already had won the team title no less than five times. The Russians captured it four times and Britain and Holland each claimed it three times.

The tall, flashy Russian, Sergey Suslin, turned in the most impressive performance by far among the smaller judomen. He captured the top spot in the 138 pound lightweight division to hold on to the title he won in 1966. A strong matman, a *tomoenage* specialist and the skillful manipulator

PHOTOS COURTESY PIO GADDI AND ZARKO MODRIC

Officials and players line up as the big European Tournament got under way, with judokas from 22 countries represented in the event.





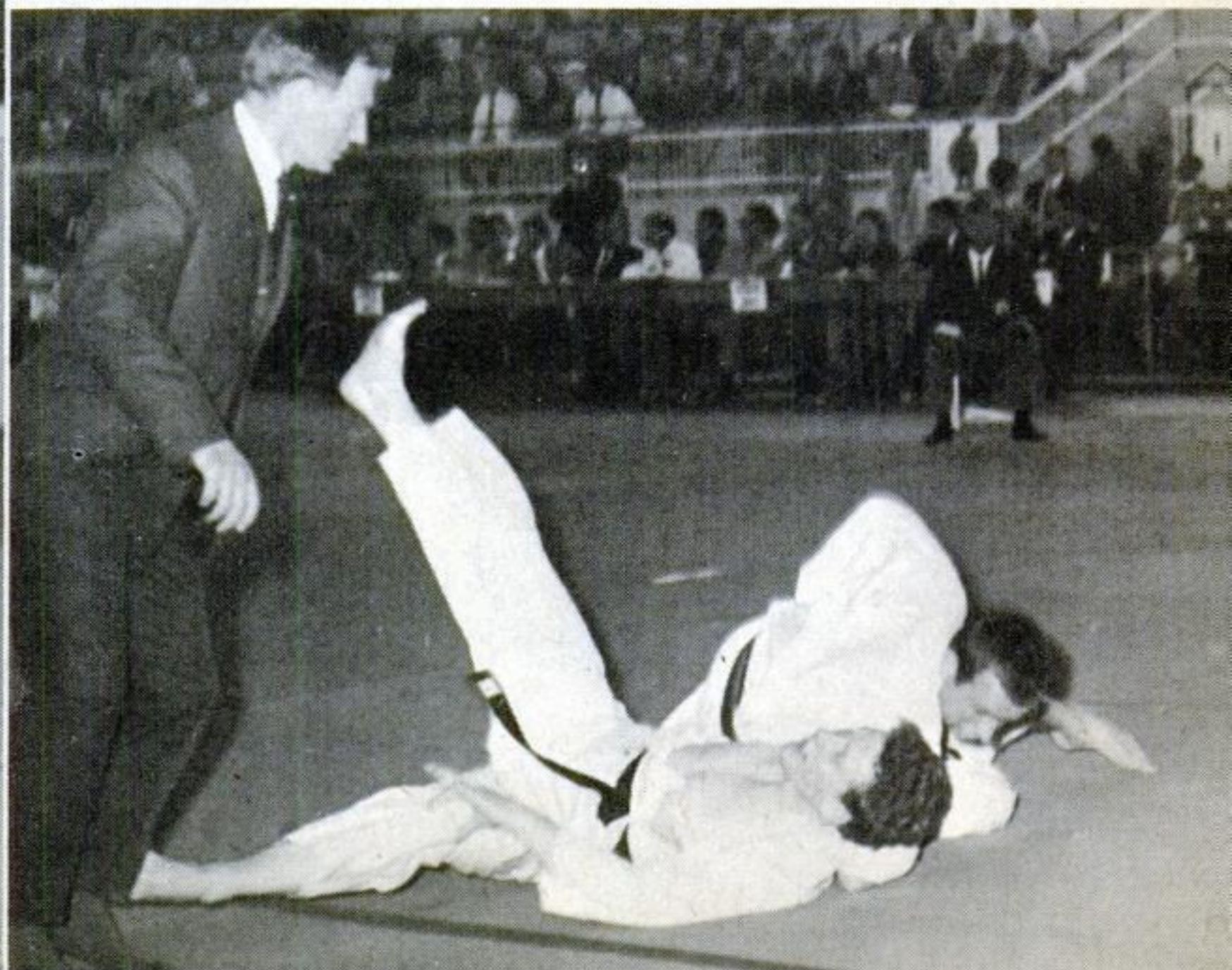
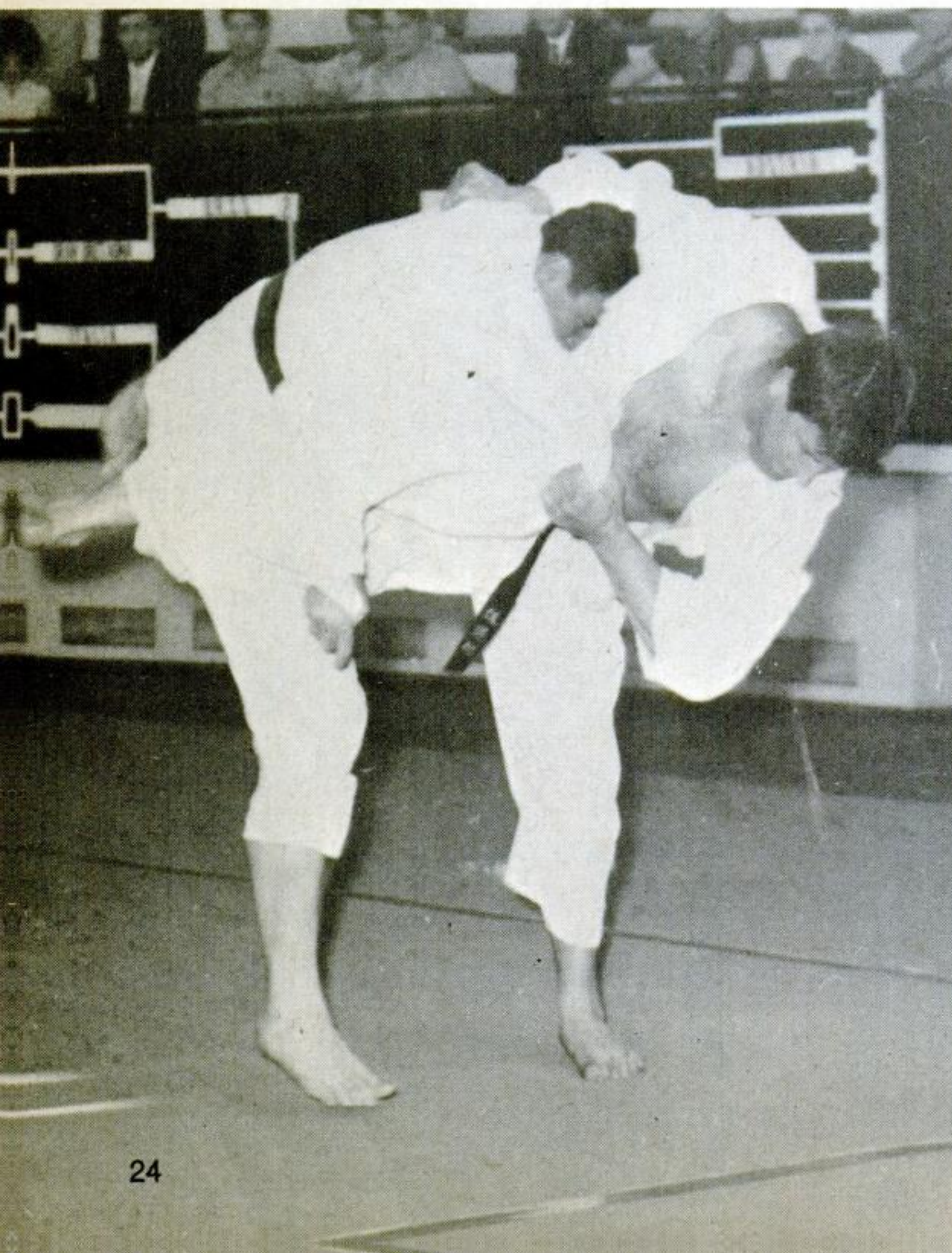
In 138 lb. division Sergey Suslin, the tall speedy Russian uncorks a tomoenage throw against Paul of East Germany. Suslin is rated an expert in this maneuver and also has a stomach throw that few can stop.



Suslin counters against Lauwereins of Belgium with his favorite uranage in one of the high points of the action between the two spirited adversaries.

... THE 1967 EUROPEAN

While referee looks on, Oleg Stepanov, 1965 and 1966 European champion, scores a point with a haraigoshi over Wood of Britain. Cat-like Russian injured his shoulder, was unable to compete for his third title.





Albertini of France attacks Peter Hermann of West Germany in the 205 lb. division. The German won top spot and Frenchman took the runner-up position. Hermann had trained in Japan.

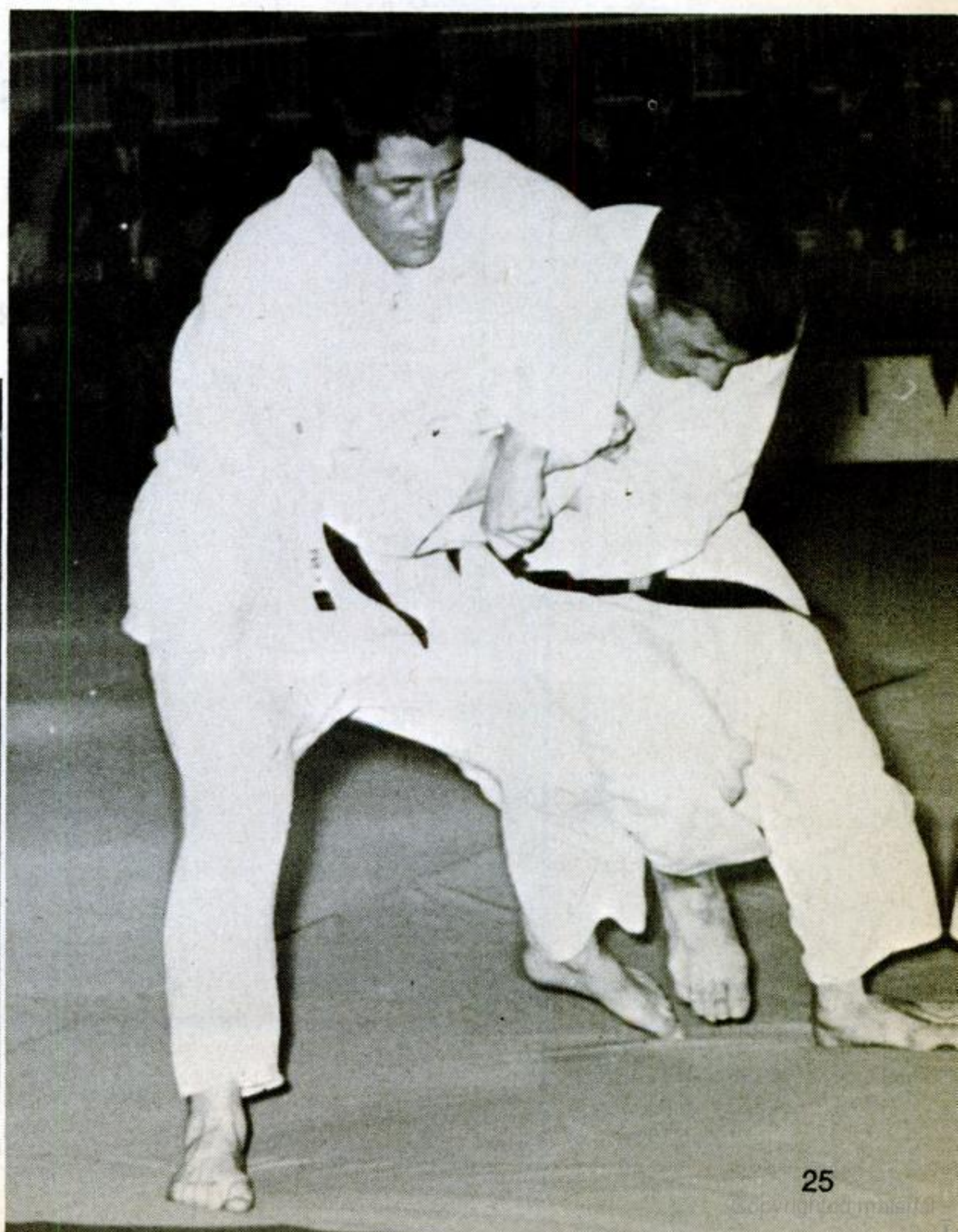
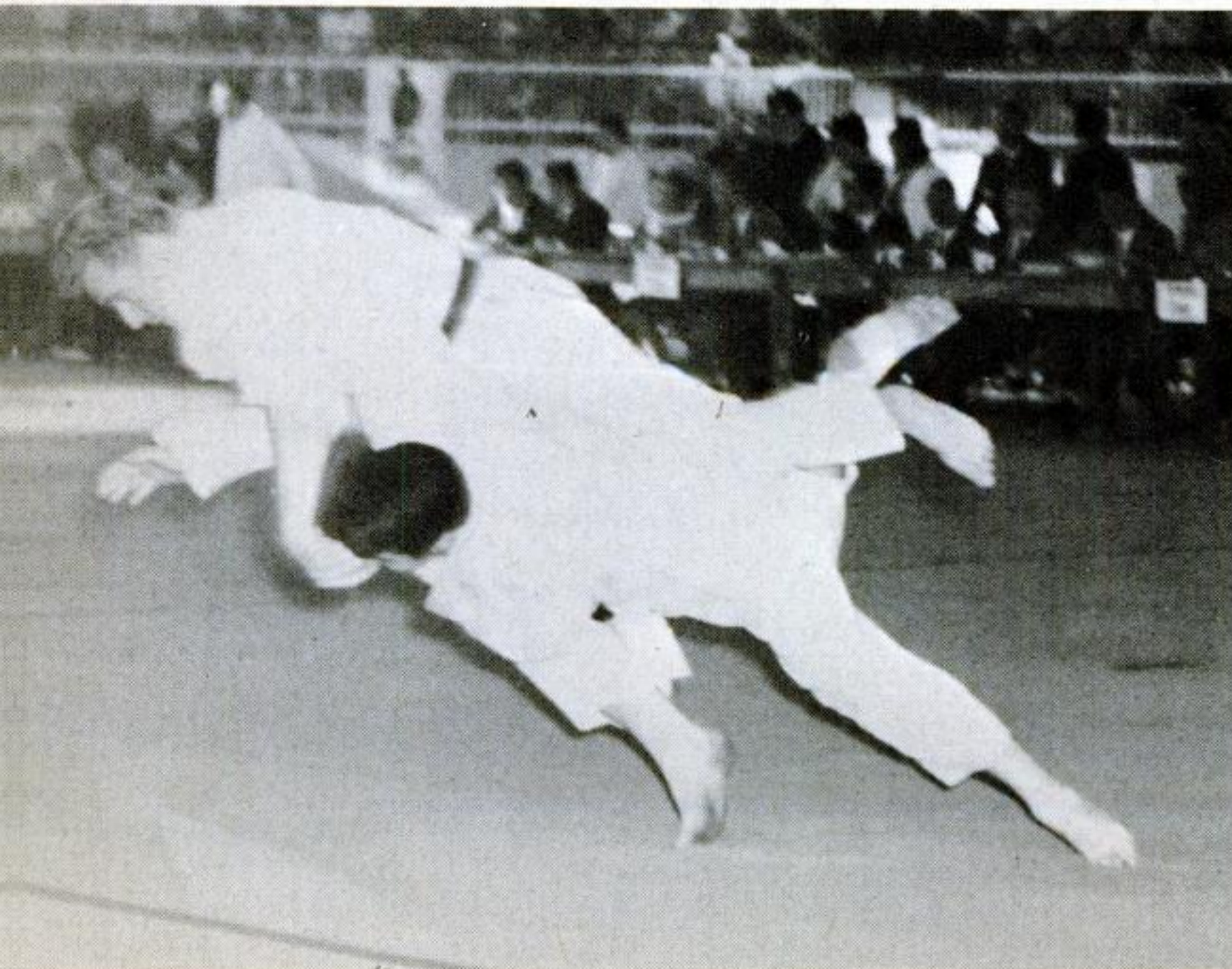


Iudin, one of Russia's finest stylists, throws Gomez of Spain with a classical tai-toshi. Like Stepanov, he injured his shoulder and had to say goodbye to medals.

In middleweight division Vladimir Pokateyev, a newcomer to the Russian team and last year's medal winner, attacks George Kerr of Britain with a moroteseoinage. The Russian copped the gold medal.

JUDO CHAMPIONSHIPS

In one of the fast moving matches of the tournament Howiller tries a uchimata (a high throw) on Anten.



... THE WINNERS TAKE A BOW



Lightheavyweight division winners. No. 1 man is Peter Hermann, West Germany policeman. Second spot went to Albertini of France; tied for third were Michenko of Russia and Ross of Britain.

of an effective stomach throw, Suslin is a man to watch in the days to come. He demonstrated his skill to great advantage with *uranage* in disposing of his adversary. Lauwereins of Belgium won the silver medal and was lucky for he really is no match for the stronger British champions Da Costa and Glass. It was just a lucky day for the Belgian who managed also to defeat the tough Russian armlock specialist Kozotsky, an inexperienced judoman but considered a dangerous adversary nonetheless.

A young Frenchman named Desmet won the 154-pound lightmiddleweight championship and proved himself a tough, clever competitor. But it was obvious that his specialties are decisions, not throws. His tactics are to gain a small advantage, then hold on until the bell sounds. In the decisive finals, he countered Holland's Vanderpol with a leg throw.

The best judoka in this category was eliminated before the finals. Oleg Stepanov of Russia, 1965 and 1966 European champion, injured his shoulder and was unable to compete for his third title. Stepanov's moves are cold and sure, and he employs an extraordinary *haraigoshi* which he follows to the mat quickly to finish off his opponent. It's almost impos-



The battle is over and the winners accept the cheers of the spectators. These are the top winners in the lightweight division. Suslin of Russia, first; Lauwereins, Belgiu, second; third place tie for Kozotsky of Russia and Glass of Britain.



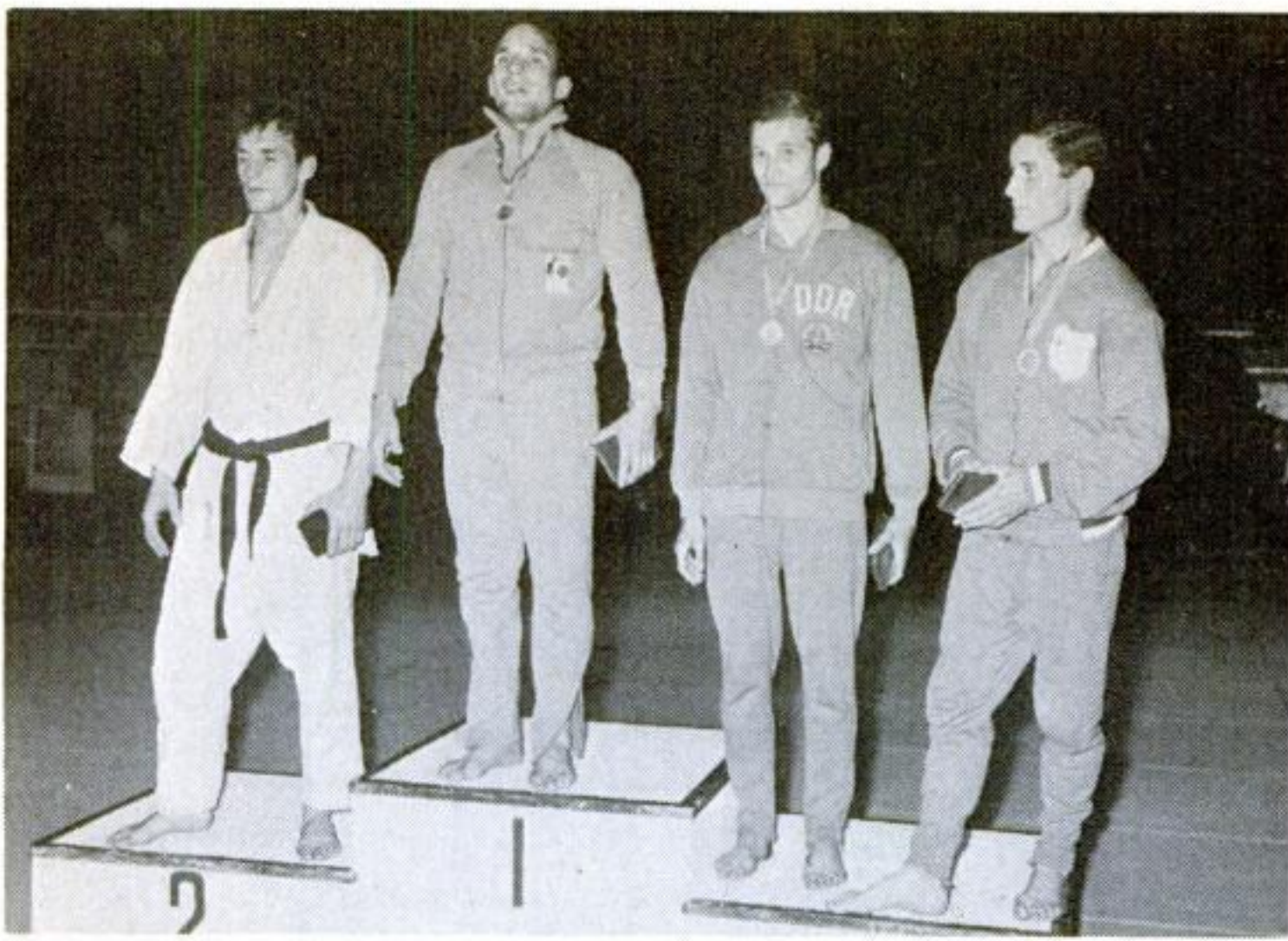
Heavyweight division winner Willem Ruska, protege of Holland's Anton Geesink, poses as top winner un 205-lb. division. Russia's Kibrotsashvili of Russia, is second; Ousik of Russia and Hennig of East Germany, tied for third.

sible to throw him on his back because of his cat-like ability to turn in mid-air.

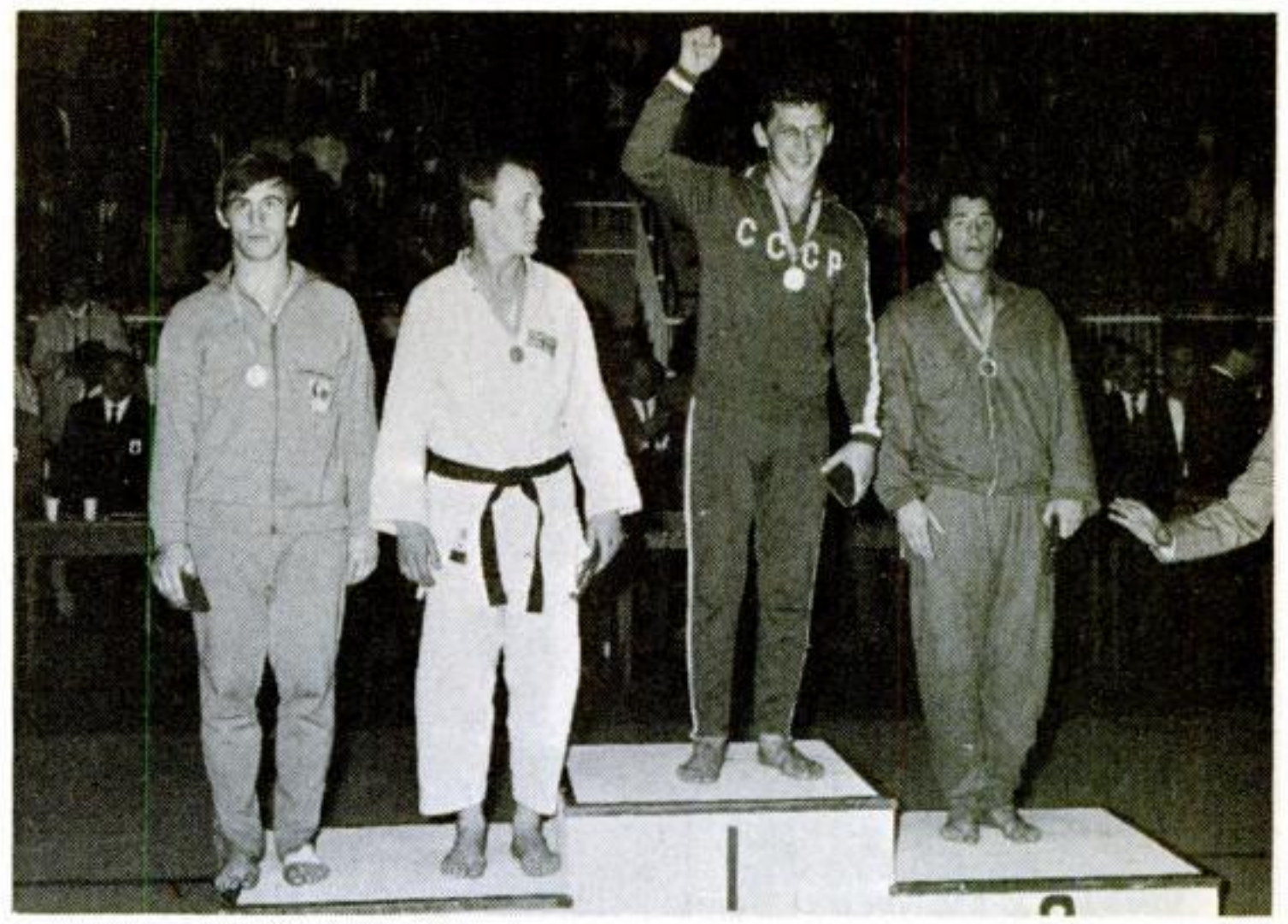
West Germany's Egger, who had been picked for at least a third spot, didn't get into the running but he deserved a better fate. Only a few months before the European tournament this small tiger had spent time training in Japan. The training stood him to good advantage in helping him enter the best four in his weight class. He lost to Stepanov twice, but defeated Desmet with a point throw, yet it didn't win him any medals.

The gold medal in the middleweight, 176-pound division, went to Vladimir Pokateyev, a newcomer on the Russian team and last year's silver medal winner. He was judged the best man among the thirty-one of Europe's finest middleweights. He works mainly with an over-the-shoulder *moroteseoinage* throw and is strong on the mat. He is ever on the attack and moves like a windmill.

Scotland's George Kerr was runner-up in this division. He is one of the best middleweight judomen Europe has ever produced. However, he was not the same Kerr who dominated the tatamis a few years ago. He was slower in this



Standing proudly in winner's spot is Desmet, young Frenchman, who proved tough and clever. The other winners in light middleweight category are Vanderpol, of Holland second; and Schroeder and Jonkman.



Middleweight winners. Pokateyev of Russia waves proudly to crowd. Runner-ups was Kerr of Britain; tied for third were Jacks of Great Britain and Clement of France.



In his white gi, Anton Geesink stands tall and victorious as No. 1 in heavyweight and open division. Kiknadze of Russia took second spot. Ruska of Holland and Hennig of E. Germany tied for third.



This is the team from West Germany that captured the team title at the tournament. They are Utzat, Egger, Mierbach, Hermann and Glahn. The Soviets had been expected to win easily but were surprised.

tournament and his throws were not particularly effective. Jacks of Britain, who placed third in the division in a tie with Clement of France, is a coming star. Snijders of Holland was not in good shape and lost to Jacks in the opening rounds, but he's not a man to be forgotten.

In the lightheavyweight category (205 pounds) Peter Hermann, a young policeman from West Germany who spent a year training in Japan's Tenri University, captured the gold medal and proved himself an excellent technician, a strong man on the mat and a figure to be reckoned with in the days to come. In Germany, his coach is a Korean, Han Ho San, and observers believe Hermann has more medals coming.

Anatoli Iudin, the best technician on the Russian team, suffered an injured shoulder, and like Stepanov, had to say goodbye to any chances of copping a medal. But you may expect him to give Hermann a hard time next time, for he moves with lightning speed and employs a most effective *taiotoshi*.

Ray Ross of Britain, who beat Hermann in their last contest, went into this year's tournament confident that he

could win the title this year. But he was not in good shape this time and lost to Albertini of France as well as to Hermann, and had to settle for third place. Albertini captured the silver medal but his performance was anything but impressive.

FINAL STANDINGS

138 lbs.: Suslin, Russia; Lauwereins, Belgium; Kozotsky, Russia, and Glass, Britain. 154 lbs.: Desmet, France; Vanderpol, Holland; Schroeder, East Germany and Jonkman, Holland. 176 lbs.: Pokateyev, Russia; Kerr, Britain; Clement, France and Jacks, Britain. 205 lbs.: Hermann, West Germany; Albertini, France; Ross, Britain, and Michenko, Russia. Heavyweight: Ruska, Holland; Kibrotsahvili, Russia; Ousik, Russia and Hennig, East Germany. Open Championships: Geesink, Holland; Kiknadze, Russia; Ruska, Holland, and Hennig, East Germany. Medals: Russia, two gold, two silver, four bronze; Holland, two gold, one silver, three bronze; France, one gold, two silver, one bronze; West Germany, two gold; Britain, one silver, three bronze; East Germany, three bronze; Belgium, one silver.





JUDO GI

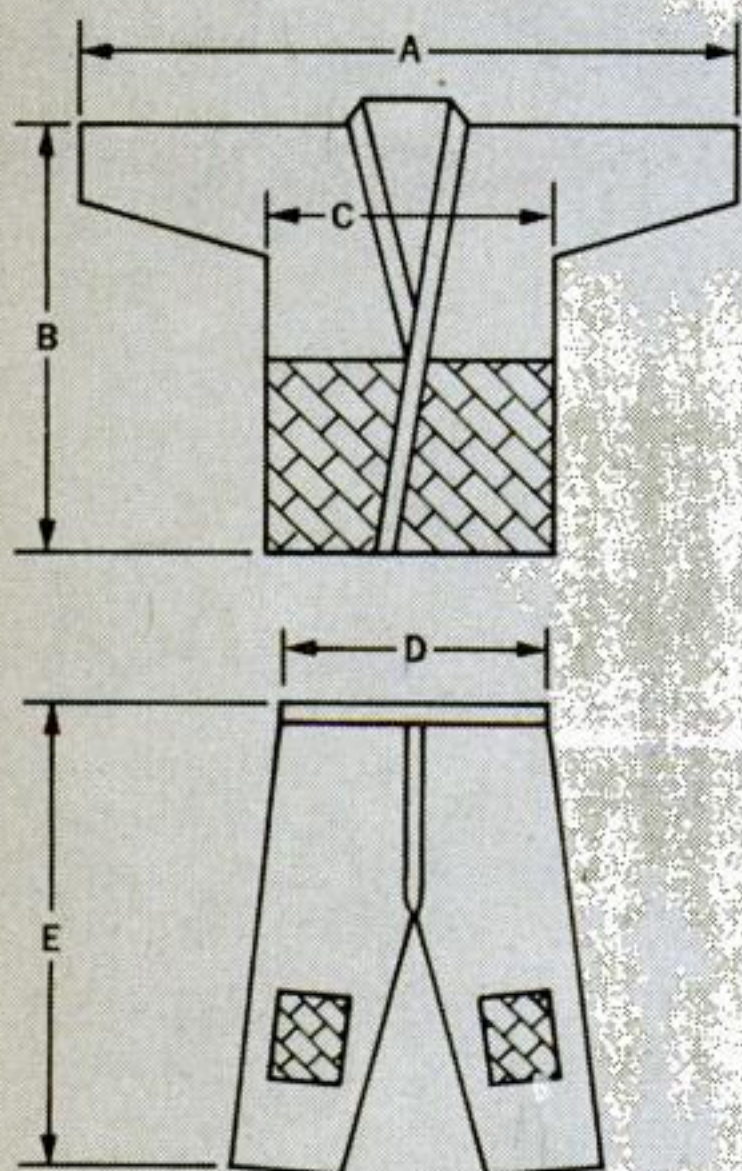
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NOTE: All sizes in approximate inches.

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2½ Small — 5' 4" tall, heavy weight	53½	32	25	21¼	32¼
3 Medium — 5' 8" tall, medium weight	56	35	25½	23	35½
3½ Medium — 5' 8" tall, heavy weight	57½	35	26	23	35½
4 Large — 6' tall, medium weight	60	38	26½	24¼	37½
4½ Large — 6' tall, heavy weight	61½	38	28	24¼	37½
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NOTE: All sizes in approximate inches.

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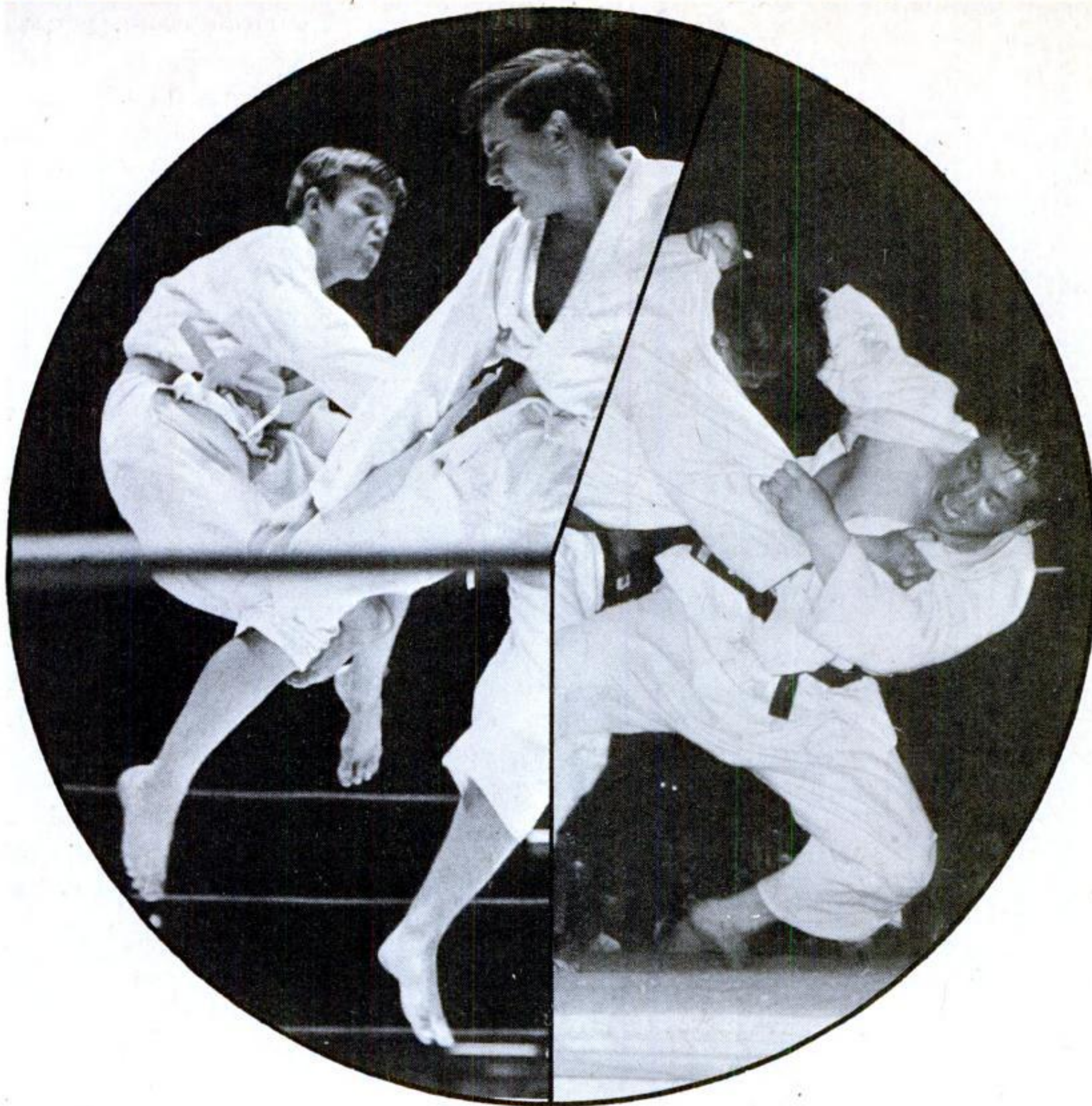
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EXCLUSIVE:
FIRST SURVEY EVER MADE IN THE
U.S. ON THE GROWTH OF KARATE

KARATE OUTPACES JUDO IN THE U.S.

**KARATE
PLAYERS
60%**



**JUDO
PLAYERS
40%**

A comprehensive, cross-country poll that reveals karate's growing popularity in America, not only among men, but among women and

children as well. Black Belt also gets the answers to the question: Which Karate Style Has The Greatest Number of Followers?

Black Belt Magazine has just completed its first in-depth survey of karate in the United States and some thought-provoking facts have come to light that will probably jar the judo world.

The survey discloses that while judo leads in most of the major countries where the martial art is practiced, in the United States it has taken a back seat to karate as far as active followers are concerned and the number of spectators it attracts to its tournaments.

The survey also shows that at the end of 1966 there were 113,000 karate players in the United States compared to 75,000 judokas. And, karate has been around this country for only about ten years compared to the half-century of judo activity in the United States.

The U.S. Judo Federation had registered 67,000 members by the end of last year, but Black Belt estimates that there are an additional 8,000 not affiliated with the USJF.

The cross-country poll divulges numerous other facts that

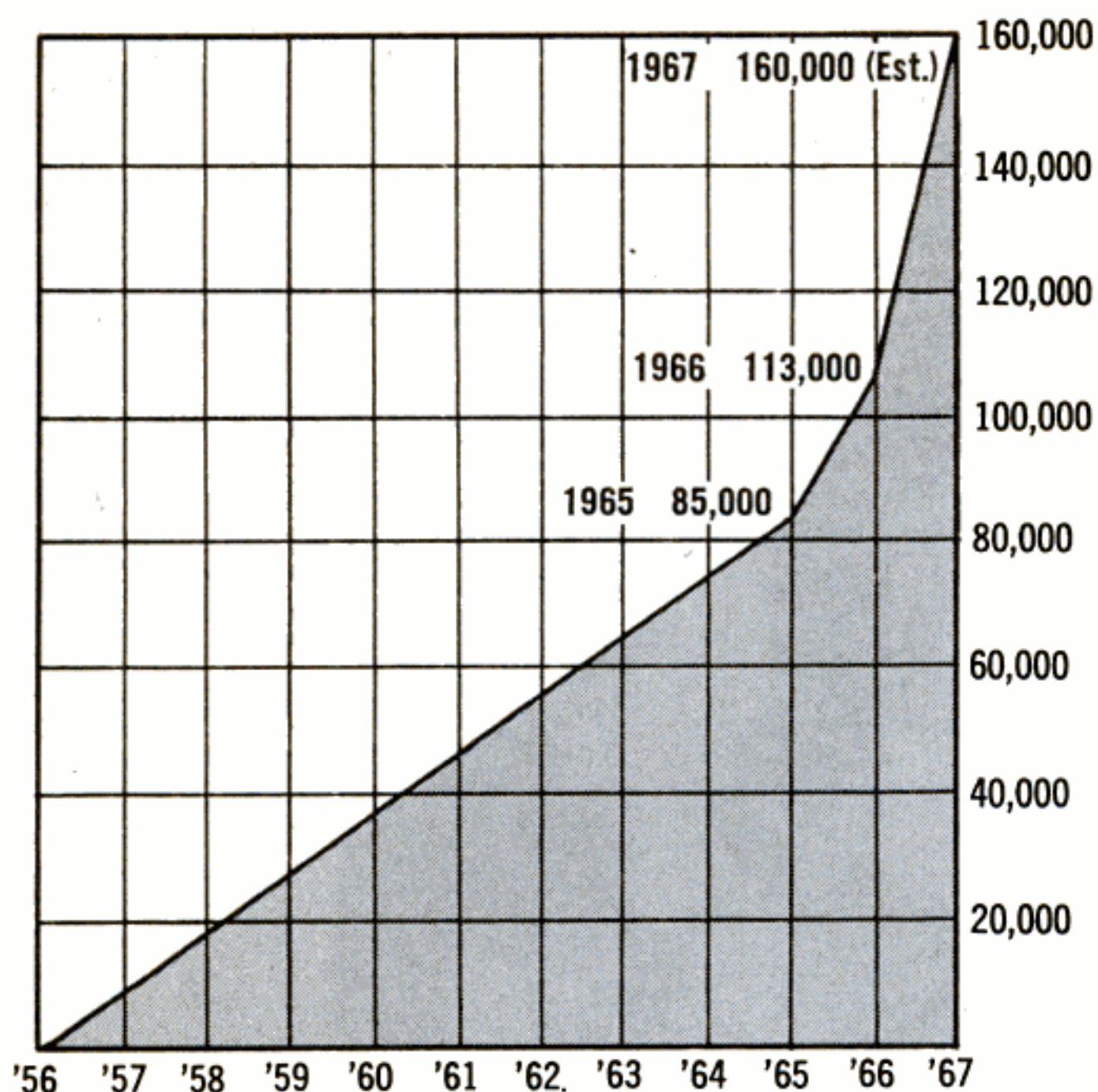
provide a clearer picture of karate in the United States. It shows that Japanese style dojos still predominate in this country, closely followed by the Korean and Okinawan style schools.

Another interesting revelation is that women, in ever-increasing numbers, are turning to karate to learn how to protect themselves against attackers in an era of rising crime rates. The poll also shows mounting interest in this martial art by youngsters under 14 years of age, but there were some disturbing figures about the student dropout rate.

In seeking the answers to the many questions that have been puzzling the martial arts world, Black Belt Magazine sent out questionnaires to dojo heads throughout the country.

Some of the questions propounded in the questionnaire asked for opinions by the senseis on controversial issues. Black Belt was particularly interested to find out whether karate should be placed under a single, central organization. Many interesting answers were forthcoming.

KARATE'S GROWTH IN THE U.S.



Karate's growth in the United States is indeed phenomenal when one remembers that it was first offered to the American public as recent as 1956. By 1965 karate had about 85,000 followers. Now, at the end of 1966, the numbers have multiplied to an impressive 113,000.

On the basis of this rapid growth, Black Belt estimates that there will probably be about 160,000 karate adherents by the end of this year. We hope to get fresher figures in another survey we plan to undertake a year hence.

Judo also has been making progress in the United States but its growth has not been as dramatic as karate's. In 1960, for instance, the USJF reported 10,000 registered members, and the figure spurted upward in 1964 when judo was officially accepted as an Olympic sport. However, judo received something of a setback when it was denied a place in the 1968 Mexico Olympics but it will be included in the 1972 Olympic games.

It would seem that judo had everything going for it. It was organized under a single organization, and appeared to be going great guns. Then political problems arose within the federation and disorganization began to set in, seriously affecting the players.

The decline in the quality of the leadership became evident earlier this year when the U.S. National Judo Tournament was staged in Las Vegas, Nevada. Because judo officials exercised little foresight, the promotion and publicity were virtually nil, and as a result, less than one thousand spectators turned out to watch the show.

As reported in the August, 1967 issue of Black Belt, the newspapers gave the tournament scant attention and few people were aware that a judo tournament was going on.

Compare that to the publicity-conscious promoters who, late in June, put on Henry Cho's All-American Karate Tournament in Madison Square Garden. No less than eight thousand spectators turned out for the tournament, and many paid as high as six dollars a ticket.

That was only one of the twelve national karate champion-

ship events staged in the country. Each one outdrew their counterparts in the judo world.

Karate's upsurge in the United States may puzzle some observers of the scene because as yet it is still unorganized here. But what leaders there are, have shown great ingenuity in setting up tournaments that attract players and spectators. In their smugness, some of America's judo leaders never realized karate would forge ahead as it has. The facts are, that judo in the United States has been handicapped by a lack of aggressive leadership. Many of the USJF officials dare not make a move for fear they might incur the ire of a higher-ranking dan. The result is, they do nothing but sit on their hands when action is the crying need.

Occasionally, a group of aggressive judo players step forward with good ideas to promote and advance the sport. What happens? They are immediately squelched by those in their ivory towers.

And so, karate is forging ahead of judo, drawing crowds wherever it goes because fans have found it more exciting, more dramatic, more glamorous.

One of the questions Black Belt asked in its cross-country inquiry was: What style of karate do you follow? The answers were illuminating. It turned out that the Korean style dojos are the most popular, closely followed by the Japanese style dojos. Thirty-two percent of the dojos was the Korean style; 31 percent was the Japanese style; 29 percent, Okinawan. The other 8 percent was lumped together under such karate styles as kempo and kung-fu.

The popularity of the Korean style may surprise many for it had a late start in this country, and now it has even surpassed the Japanese style dojos, introduced here in 1956.

The surprise is the Korean style. In a short year its adherents had made great strides in U.S. tournaments put on by men like Jhoon Rhee and Alan Steen in the Texas area who are examples of dynamic leadership. Then there is Henry Cho, a comparative newcomer to the big tournament field. This summer he promoted the All-American show in Madison Square Garden, showing resourcefulness and know-how.

Karate in the U.S.A. also got a big boost from such outstanding performers as Korean stylist North American Grand Champion Chuck Norris of California. His dramatic victory over the colorful Okinawan stylist Joe Lewis in New York heightened interest in this martial art and placed special emphasis on the growing popularity of the Korean and Okinawan styles of karate.

Okinawan-style karate has shown marked strength in a very short year.

An important factor in its wide appeal have been the American GIs who were introduced to karate in the service and continue to pursue it even after they are mustered out. Joe Lewis, among the top stars of the day as a tournament player, undoubtedly has influenced many of his fans to turn to his type of fighting.

The Chinese and off-shoot styles so far haven't made much of a dent in the martial arts world, but Black Belt Magazine believes Chinese kung-fu, (or gung-fu as some Cantonese prefer to call it) will start growing as a result of "The Green Hornet" TV series which Bruce Lee, playing Kato, performs in impressing millions of viewers with his flashy demonstrations of this ancient Chinese art.

The problem is finding a dojo, for at present in only a few

clubs is kung-fu taught. There are also instances where kung-fu teachers refuse to teach this form of fighting unless the student belongs to the Chinese ethnic group.

The Black Belt poll also reveals that 82 percent of the nation's karate followers would like to see it placed under the jurisdiction of a single organization. Of that number 72 percent of the Japanese style favor organization; 85 percent of the Okinawan style favor it; 95 percent of the Korean stylists like it, and 66 percent of the kung-fu and kempo people favor it too.

The overall 82 percent who indicated they would like to see a single unit take control said they felt such an organization should have the authority to give out ranks, sponsor tournaments and furnish referees and judges.

Those who express opposition to the formation of a national organization say they feel the various karate styles should not be lumped into one group. They fear their particular style would be lost in the shuffle if they are grouped with the other styles. They also fear some kind of a hybrid style might emerge. The fact is they just want to stick to the style that they learned from their masters.

Others only lukewarm to the suggestion of a national organization said they would regard the plan more favorably if the nation's karate leaders stopped bickering with one another, steps were taken to stamp out the phonies in the arts, and the leaders buckled down to working together for the common good of karate. Until such measures are taken, they said, they will never join a national group.

The poll also brought forth an interesting suggestion that karate can be united like judo only if there is a strong central organization in the United States, operating like the Kodokan in Japan.

Those who favored a unified organization chose both Robert Trias of the USKA and Hidetaka Nishiyama of the American Karate Federation at their choice of leaders. Both men received 17 percent of the voting. A third and fourth choice were Tsutoma Ohshima, with 13.7 percent, and Ed Parker with 9.8 percent.

Surprisingly both the Korean stylists, Jhoon Rhee, with 5.9 percent, and Henry Cho, with 3.9 percent drew only minor support as possible leaders. But as a group the U.S. Karate Congress was the choice for leadership.

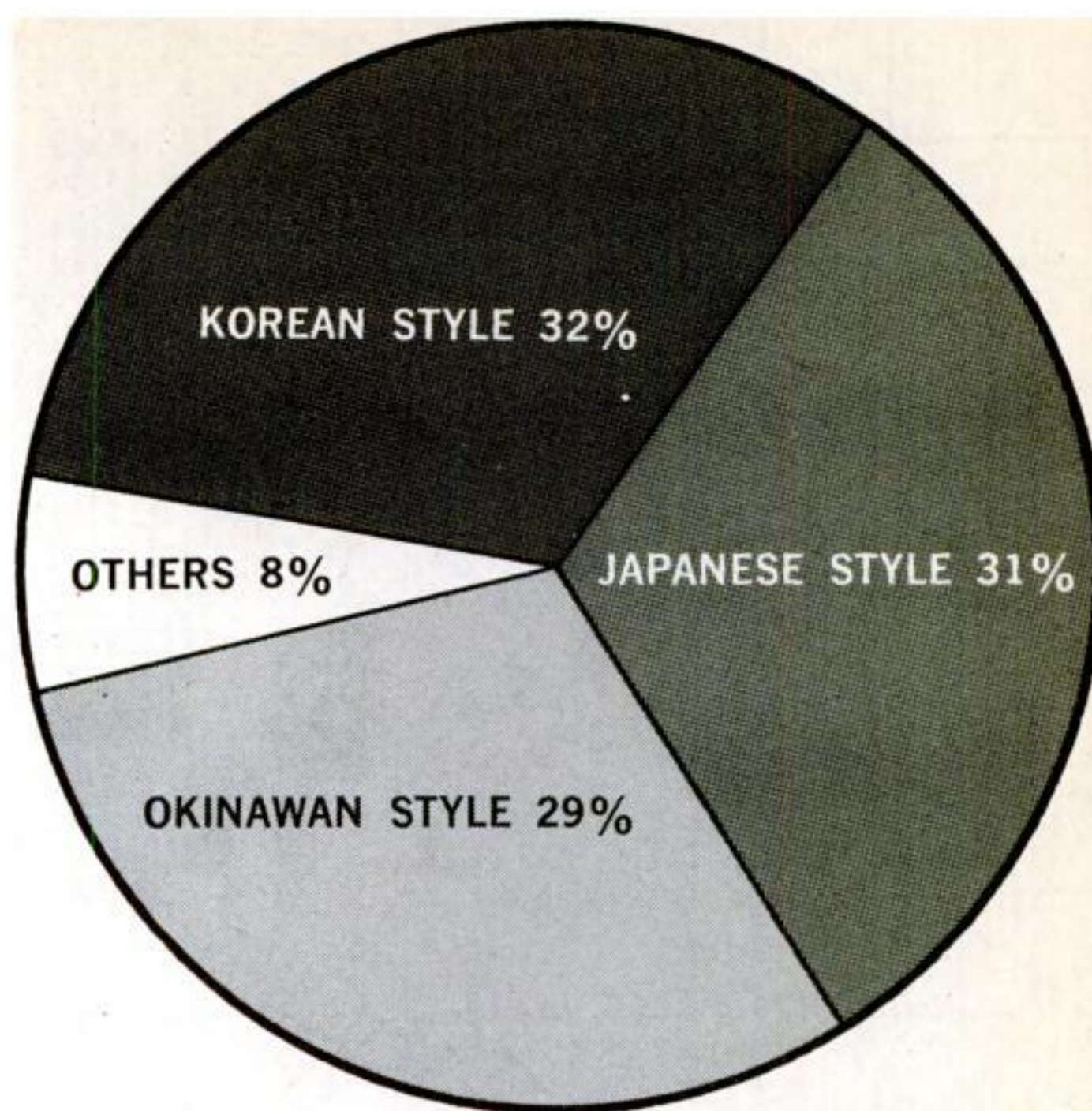
Without Ohshima, the Congress polled 23.5 percent and with Ohshima in its group, they polled 37.5 percent. As the statistics indicated, there were no major leaders chosen.

The survey also shows that across the country more and more new dojos are opening their doors. From 1965 to 1966, the number of dojos actually increased 33 percent, a figure that doubles the previous rate of increase. It is also clear that more and more dojos are showing increasing interest in tournaments and are entering players.

Of the Japanese style organizations, 94 percent belong to an international organization, 74 percent of the Korean stylists also belong to such a group but only 35 percent of the Okinawan stylists are so affiliated while only 20 percent of the Chinese and kempo stylists have international affiliations.

While Japanese style karate schools may not have the most dojos, they do show an impressive gain in new memberships. Of the 28,000 new members attracted to karate, 43 percent joined the Japanese style; 34 percent chose the Korean style; 21 percent the Okinawan style. Only two percent moved into

KARATE DOJOS BY STYLE



kung-fu and the lesser known styles. But it was perfectly clear that the greatest growth took place within the Okinawan styles which leaped from 8,000 to 14,000, a gain of 6,000 or 175 percent. The Japanese style experienced a 126 percent increase, Korean 132 percent gain and the others a 133 percent advance.

TABLE 1
KARATE FOLLOWERS

Style	1965	1966	Increase
Japanese	46,000	58,000	12,000 or 43%
Okinawan	8,000	14,000	6,000 or 31%
Korean	29,500	39,000	9,500 or 34%
Kung-fu, etc.	1,500	2,000	500 or 2%
Totals	85,000	113,000	28,000 or 100%

The survey also shows that the number of black beltters in the United States advanced from 1,050 in 1965 to 1,800 in 1966. Some of these players received their promotions within the country; many others won their black belt awards while overseas. Some won them while serving in the military services, and then brought their awards with them when they came home.

Of the 750 new black beltters, 53 percent came from the Japanese style; 36 percent from Korean, 9 percent from Okinawan and 2 percent from kung-fu and others. These figures indicate that the Japanese and Korean styles have improved the ratio of instructors to students. On the other hand, the Okinawa style's ratio went the other way. As for kung-fu's ratio, it remained fairly static between 1965 and 1966.

The improvement in the instructor-student ratio is shown by the following figures:

Japanese, from one instructor for 108 students, the figure changed to one instructor for 71 students in 1966; Korean, one instructor for 72 students in 1965 to one for 57 students in 1966. Okinawan, the figure was one to 46 in 1965 to one in 58 in 1966, and in Kung-fu, the instructor-student ratio changed from one to 35 to one to 36.



TABLE 2
WOMEN IN KARATE

Style	1965	1966	Increase
Japanese	375	1,820	1,445
Okinawan	555	1,080	525
Korean	985	2,210	1,225
Kung-fu, etc.	185	490	305
Totals	2,100	5,600	3,500

As an interesting sidelight, the figures we gathered show that the Japanese style came up with the least number of black belts despite its sizeable memberships.

The number of women attracted to karate in the U.S. soared from 2,100 in 1965 to 5,600 a year later for a sizeable increase of 3,500. The reasons are obvious, an enormous upsurge in the American crime rate and an alarming rise in the number of attacks on women. The ladies are going in for karate out of the sheer need to protect themselves when they venture into the streets.

The women who have taken up karate have turned mostly to the Japanese style group, followed by the Korean style. This trend seems to follow the pattern of Table 1. But in the Japanese style group, the female gain was a whopping 485 percent.

The number of students under the age of 14 has increased remarkably but the gain was not as dramatic as that involving the women. From 1965 to 1966, students in that age bracket increased from 4,250 to 6,700 for a 157 percent gain of 2,450 students. The Korean style added 1,020 new students under 14, representing a 136 percentage growth. The Japanese showed the biggest growth within a particular style with a 227 percent gain, the actual numbers advancing from 490 in 1965 to 1,110 in 1966 for an increase of 620 students.

The survey revealed interesting figures on the number of students who began to study karate and then dropped out before they could complete their courses. The figures varied widely, one school claiming a mere 5 percent dropout while another reported an alarming 99 percent dropout. Here's the dropout breakdown: Japanese 45 percent; Okinawan 57 per-



TABLE 3
KARATE STUDENTS UNDER 14

Style	1965	1966	Increase
Japanese	495	1,100	620
Okinawan	780	1,560	780
Korean	2,810	3,830	1,020
Kung-fu, etc.	170	200	30
Totals	4,250	6,700	2,450

cent; Korean 62 percent and Chinese and minor styles 50 percent.

The instructors who were polled provided various reasons for the dropout situation. Some said students complained that the instructors were too rough, that the monthly dues are too high, and that the instructors were not sufficiently competent to teach.

Another illuminating disclosure in Black Belt's first survey was that 63 percent of the karate instructors teaching the art in this country learned their subject here at home, compared to 37 percent who took instruction abroad.

In the Japanese style 61 percent studied in the U.S.; the Okinawan figure was 63 percent. The Korean style 59 percent. The other arts (Chinese, etc.) showed a whopping 80 percent studying the art here in this country.

In completing this first karate survey in the United States, Black Belt Magazine wishes to thank all those who took time out to participate, and the magazine hopes that the survey will become an annual event.

We on the staff enjoyed the tremendous task and, frankly, we were rather surprised to discover that karate has already outgrown judo by such a wide margin. Another surprise was the great number of Okinawan and Korean dojos that have sprung up in the United States.

Many of us were not too sure about the popularity of the different styles practiced in the United States, and were really surprised at the remarkable growth the Okinawan style has experienced in this country. At the same time we correctly assumed that the Japanese style would lead the pack, and the figures bore us out.



WHEN MR. LIGHTNING STRUCK TWICE



by Maxwell Pollard

Judo's new U.S. Grand Champion Nagatoshi, who won his title in ten seconds, is a tiger on the mat and a shrinking violet with the girls.

ONE thing about 25-year-old Yasuhiko Nagatoshi, judo's newly-crowned U.S. Grand Champion, when he sets out to do something, he doesn't fool around. He gets the job done in a hurry. He moves like Mr. Lightning himself.

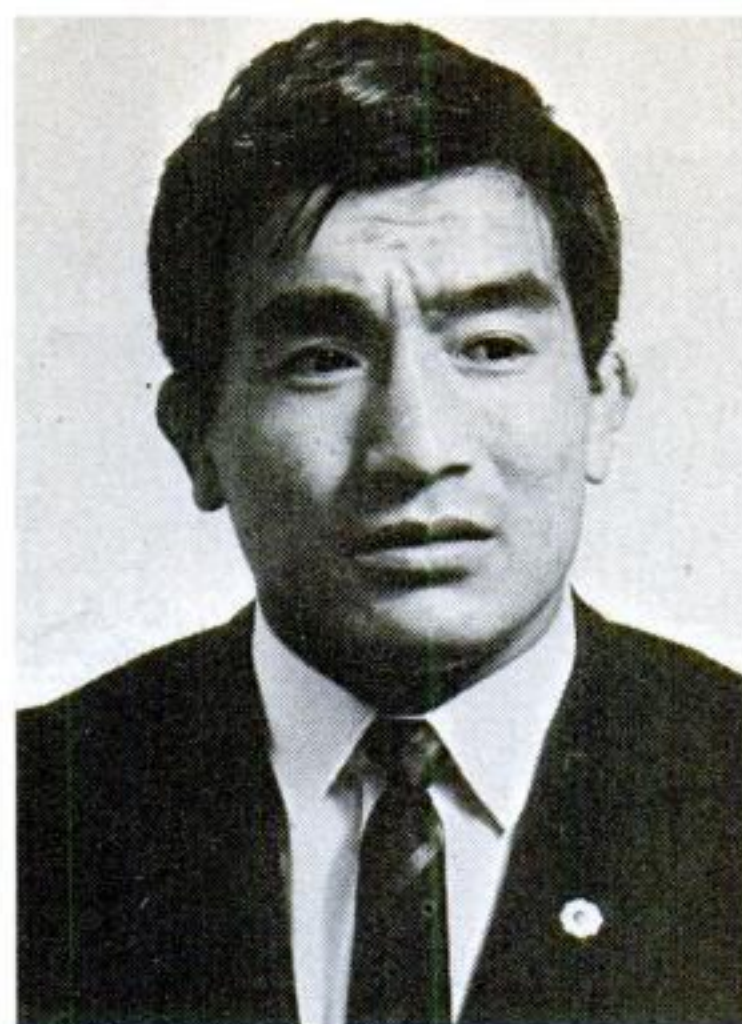
When you first meet this brown-eyed, 5-foot-7-inch, 165-pound bundle of dynamite, you get the impression that here is a timid, unassuming little guy who probably couldn't lick his lips.

Then you take a second look. You note the cauliflowered ears. And, as you pry loose his background, it becomes ap-

parent that those battered ears didn't come from listening to classroom lectures. They come from the judo wars that have engaged his attention since he was a high school kid back in Japan.

In capturing the Grand Championship, and the Sportsmanship Award to boot, at the Las Vegas tournament earlier this year from Howard Fish, Jr., Nagatoshi displayed a lightning style that astounded not only his adversary from San Jose (California) State Teachers College, but the spectators and officials as well.

Showing absolutely no fear of size or reputation, Nagatoshi



moved in against the big, 6-foot, 206-pound lack Belt Magazine scholarship winner and caught him with one of his famous left-sided drop *seoi-nage* (shoulder throws). It was curtains for Mr. Fish in just ten seconds. There wasn't enough time for Mr. Fish to pull up his pants.

Earlier the same evening, also in a matter of seconds, Nagatoshi disposed of Norio Arima with an *osoto-gari*.

It was a case of lightning striking twice in one evening.

The Las Vegas tournament, a financial fizzle for the promoters, but a memorable occasion for Nagatoshi, was still fresh in his mind when he came to visit us at the Black Belt Magazine office, accompanied by his buddy, Hayward Nishioka, U.S. grand champion of 1965 and last year's 176-pound titleholder. Both had met casually in Japan some years ago at Tenri University, and they have been good, warm friends ever since.

Nishioka has taken him in tow since his arrival from Japan to visit his older brother, Kunimitsu, a resident of Oxnard, California, and a sister, Motomi, with whom he now lives in Los Angeles.

Both Nagatoshi and Nishioka have been putting on judo demonstrations in the area, particularly among Boy Scout groups who have shown fresh interest in the martial arts. They hope that in a year or two, when their tournament days are over, to go into the dojo business together.

Because Nagatoshi's English is not fluent enough, Nishioka, a native-born American of Japanese ancestry, has assumed the role of interpreter.

During our interview we found the new 1967 judo champ modestly preferring to discuss other things, but Nishioka was still thinking of the Las Vegas tournament.

"Nagatoshi's victory," said Nishioka, "was a big surprise to everybody, especially to Mr. Fish. And if you'll forgive the pun, I must say that my friend here caught a big fish that time."

Indeed he did, for even the beaten judoman who plans to go to the Kodokan with his scholarship, found himself acknowledging that he had met a better man. When asked if he had a weakness against smaller men, Fish replied with

At Kurume High School, Nagatoshi (foreground) receives a trophy as All-Japan High School Champion. It was in 1961 and young judo-man was destined for even greater laurels.



a smile that he did when they are as good as Nagatoshi.

Nagatoshi's judo techniques are unorthodox and not according to the book. He faces his opponents in a non-traditional manner and catches them off balance. That is what happened to Mr. Fish in that swift encounter in the Nevada gambling city.

In addition to that left-sided drop seoni-age, the new champ's favorite holds include *osoto-gari* (major outside reaping), *ouchi-gari* (major inside reaping) and the *osoto-gari* (minor inside reaping). He uses his feet with grace and skill and maneuvers his opponent into position for the trip that comes so quickly that one is hardly aware of what is happening until his adversary is on the mat.

While Nagatoshi's performance on the tatami may appear simple to a spectator, actually it is the result of thousands of hours of hard, gruelling workouts that date back to his teen-age days. He works out three hours a day, six days a week, and sometimes twice on Sundays.

The youngest son of a large family, Nagatoshi was born in Fukuoka on the island of Kyushu. He attended Kurume High School and it was soon obvious that he was a natural-born athlete.

His first interest in sports was with volleyball. He played on the high school team and played well. The judo coach noticed his ability and asked him if he would like to try his hand at judo. Nagatoshi thought it was a good idea. In time Japan began to sit up and take notice.

In 1961 after a series of elimination tournaments, Nagatoshi was proclaimed All-Japan High School Champion and his career as a judoman appeared to be well launched. In Japan they say a high school judo champ is the equal of any American college champ.

The young high school kid was already a veteran warrior by the time he was eighteen. The cauliflower ears began to sprout just about that time. He took on all comers, barring none, and one day he went up against the biggest man he had ever encountered — the gigantic 6-foot-5-inch, 255-pound Seigi Sakaguchi, 1965 All-Japan titleholder. In this David-and-Goliath match, Nagatoshi fought the giant to a draw.

Nagatoshi was beginning to look like a real comer now and the Kodokan sent him to America. That was about a year and a half ago and their expectations were not far wrong. For in February of this year, he won the Southern California Grand Championship and a month later walked off with the British Columbia Grand Championship. Then came his biggest prize — the 1967 U.S. Grand Championship.

Winning titles has not been too difficult so far for this young bachelor from Japan. His biggest battle right now is mastering the English language because he hopes to stay here permanently, and possibly become an American citizen.

He has undertaken to overcome that difficulty, however, and now attends an adult education language class in Los Angeles. He hopes to acquire enough wordage to make himself thoroughly understood without help.

But in the meantime his vocabulary still needs a boost. Along that line he finds Nishioka's help most reassuring. During our interview, both this writer and Mr. Nagatoshi probably would have reached an impasse were it not for Nishioka's able interpretations.

"One thing about my friend here," Nishioka said, "although he has only a limited knowledge of English, his sincerity shows through and people do understand him. The girls seem to flock around him. Although he's a tiger on the mat, he's like a shrinking violet in the presence of the girls. Shy and bashful, but I guess that's what the girls like about him.

"A nicer, more gentle guy I never met. Even on the mat he's all smiles. He's smiling when he's throwing his opponents, but it's not from hate but from the sheer joy of the sport."

Nishioka knows whereof he speaks. For the two, almost equal in size as middleweights, work out together in dojos around the Los Angeles area. They learn much from each other and they hope to put their combined knowledge to good use in the days to come.

Nagatoshi, a graduate of Kansai University, majored in economics. His knowledge of business management will come in good stead when and if the two ultimately go into business together.



One of the more persistent questions that karate fans have been asking themselves this year is how Chuck Norris and Joe Lewis would fare in a rematch. Norris, a flashy Korean stylist, had beaten Lewis, a practitioner of the Okinawan power brand of karate, in a closely contested bout to determine the North American Grand Championship in a New York tournament staged last January by Henry Cho.

But tournament goers were given a disappointment when the 27-year-old Norris announced shortly after winning the North American title that he was going to retire from competition. The Los Angeles pair had dominated tournament competition for months and many karatemens had rated them one-two in the country.

But just who was Number One and who was Number Two was still a hotly debated question and the answer you got depended upon which friends of the two you talked with. Both sides had their partisans. The debate began to turn bitter, however, when students of both men jumped into the debate and, as young students will, began making extreme claims about their respective champions and downgrading the abilities of the other player.

News of what the students were saying about them began to reach the ears of both Norris and Lewis, and relations between them, while remaining correctly proper outwardly, began to turn distinctly chilly on a personal level. The two had been friendly earlier, and they continued to appear at the

But Norris kept his plans to himself, thus hoping to add the element of surprise to his appearance.

And Lewis fell into the trap. He had come to the Garden expecting to cake walk through the competition he found on the East Coast. He had won a free trip to compete at Cho's tourney on the basis of the fact he had won Jhoon Rhee's big National Karate Championship in Washington, D.C. the month before.

Under a new system set up this year, Cho, Rhee and Ed Parker of California had decided to exchange the winners of their tournaments to try to arrive at a more logical method of determining the national champion each year.

With Norris now in retirement, or so Lewis thought, Lewis hoped to sweep the two East Coast Tournaments with relative ease before coming into Parker's contest in Long Beach, California.

Lewis, who has never won first place in a California tournament, figured Parker's tourney which was attracting the very best competitors from around the country, would be his big test. It soon became obvious that he was looking ahead to Parker's tourney, and had suffered a letdown for Cho's tournament.

Norris had come to the tournament, at his own expense, supposedly to be a referee. But once there, he announced he would compete instead. Lewis was in good physical condition for this match, but his sparring training had been raggedy,

A TOURNAMENT VETERAN SPRINGS A TRAP

by Thomas Harris and Anthony De Leonardis

same functions. Norris showed up to help in the ceremonies opening Lewis' new dojo, and Lewis was on hand as a special guest at Norris' tournament in Las Vegas last April.

But to those who knew them, it was quite obvious that the stings of what had been said had hurt them both, and both obviously would have liked a rematch. An indication of what was coming might have been gained from a little-noticed tournament held in Cleveland this spring at which most of the top tournament players in the country showed up. Norris, in something of a surprise, decided to compete. It was, he said, to honor a pledge that he had given before he had decided to retire.

But a few people began to be suspicious about what might be happening. Norris apparently, had come looking for Lewis.

Only Lewis, who had no idea that Norris was going to show up, had decided weeks beforehand that he would pass up the Cleveland match. Norris now found himself in a tough tournament, but without the satisfaction of competing against Lewis. With his tournament reputation nonetheless at stake, he went all-out to win, and he did, knocking off such tough competitors as Allen Steen, Skipper Mullins, Victor Moore and Thomas LaPuppet.

The victory gave a morale boost to Norris, and he apparently began thinking about appearing at Cho's second major tournament of the year, the All-American Open Karate Championship, which was to be staged at Madison Square Garden.

and he had not practiced with any really top competitors for many months. And now he found he would have to face Norris after all. Yet he hadn't geared himself up psychologically or physically for the match.

The two wouldn't meet until the last bout of the evening. With a fine eye for drama, Cho arranged for two competitive divisions — heavyweights and light-heavyweights. Norris went up against the light-heavyweights, and Lewis against the heavies. And as expected, both won their respective divisions, Norris sweeping through with exceptional ease in his rounds.

In the fight to determine the light-heavyweight championship, Norris scored at least a dozen points off Boston's Motoo Yamakura, a Goju stylist who had recently come from Japan where he had won a title as the champion of Western Japan. It was obvious that Yamakura had never fought against a top Korean stylist before, and he was completely baffled by Norris' swift, elusive style. Norris had one big edge over his Japanese opponent, and that was that, coming from Los Angeles, he had had plenty of practice against Japanese-style contestants so that Yamakura's style was no mystery to him.

It was to be a three-man playoff for the grand championship, pitting Norris, Lewis and Julio La Salle, winner of this same tournament last year.

A panel of referees judged the final match and the officiating went smoothly enough. This was in marked contrast to the situation earlier in the day. A heavy barrage of criticism

In a surprise move, Chuck Norris comes out of retirement to meet Joe Lewis, his rival for the country's top karate honors, in a rematch in Madison Square Garden in New York.



PHOTOS BY BERNARD J. MC SWEENEY



Boston's Motoo Yamakura, a Goju stylist, delivers punch to Chuck Norris in match to determine light-heavyweight title, but was baffled by Norris' quick, elusive style.



In playoff match, Chuck Norris defends himself against a kick from Julio La Salle, who won the tournament last year. Norris won a clear victory and went on to take on Joe Lewis.

15-year-old Adolf Velasco of N.Y. delivers roundhouse kick to face of defender Edgar Walker, Jr., also of N.Y. Velasco won the brown belt lightweight championship.



was levelled against some of the referees for the quality of their work in the elimination matches. In addition, charges were raised that racial favoritism was displayed in a number of instances on the part of the judges, both Negro and White.

Norris faced La Salle in the first playoff bout and won a clear victory. The crowd now leaned forward in anticipation for the match all had been waiting for — Norris versus Lewis.

Regardless of what their respective supporters had said about the other, it was quite obvious that Lewis and Norris paid each other the highest respect in their encounter. It turned out to be the best-contested match of the evening, once again pitting two top-caliber players from two different styles.

Norris' basic Korean style is fast and aggressive. He might be called a dancer, constantly turning and spinning, and moving all over the place, attacking from any direction. He thus becomes a difficult target to hit and a difficult target to defend against.

Lewis fights out of the basic power stance characteristic of the Okinawan and Japanese styles. He squats wide-legged and low, and uses a "scooter-type" defense. He does not have the mobility of movement from side to side that Norris has, and his moves are basically forward and back. However, he scoots in and out with extreme speed for a big man, and his defense is one of the best in the country. He raises his knee and clamps his elbow down on top to provide a fender of bone and muscle out front of him to block his opponent's kicks and punches.

Norris is one of the oldest tournament competitors in the United States today. He has been competing in tournaments for half a dozen years while Lewis has been at it for only a year, but during that time has picked up some invaluable tournament experience yet he still cannot match Norris' lengthy tournament career.

The tournament experience that both men have has given them the knowledge on how to defend against styles other than their own. In addition, they have picked up techniques outside their own basic systems and adapted them into their own personal, well-rounded competitive styles.

Both have also developed over the last year a fine punch, an offensive weapon that has given them the edge over almost all of their competitors. They both started out with strong kicking techniques as their basic style. But the addition of the punch in combination with the kick has made them dangerous at both short and long ranges, on the inside and outside.

Odd as it may seem, most of today's top tournament players, so many of whom are Korean stylists, have failed to develop the punch because of their fascination with kicking techniques. The adoption of the punch by Norris and Lewis is beginning to have an impact on other top tournament players, however, and karate fans can expect to see a lot more of its use in the future.

In their bout, Norris and Lewis clashed constantly all over the ring. Both attacked aggressively, and there were some half-points scored on both sides. But then, Norris unveiled another surprise. In one encounter, he let go with a side kick, delivered with great speed and power. Norris' two favorite kicking techniques are the roundhouse and spinning back kicks, both delivered at the head. But the side kick was directed toward Lewis' mid-section.

What made the kick surprising was that it is the basic



The tournament is over and a happy Chuck Norris (center) receives winner's plaque as officials and special guests gather around to congratulate him. Angry over defeat, Joe Lewis refused to pose for photo. At Norris' left are Bruce Lee, who gave a demonstration in gung-fu, and S. Henry Cho, event's sponsor.

offensive weapon of Lewis, not Norris. But it was quite obvious that Norris had studied Lewis' use of the side kick, and turned it against him in this clash. The side kick was the only clean point scored in the match in the opinion of the officials, and Norris was awarded a full point for it.

It was the decisive technique of the match, when it came time to announce their decision, the judges awarded a clear victory to Norris. He had come to New York to beat Lewis and had done so.

Lewis was not happy about losing and refused to pose for pictures afterward. He said he thought he still had won, but conceded later.

"I really didn't deserve to win," he said. "My timing was off, my defense was ragged, and I was choppy in delivering my punches and kicks." He shrugged. "I just wasn't ready. My big problem is that lately I haven't been getting in the right kind of sparring practice with top players."

But Lewis was planning to remedy that. He was having an old friend, John Korab of Tower City, Pa., fly to California to give him ten days of stiff sparring practice before going into Parker's contest.

For Norris, victory was sweet. Talking to him afterward, one big factor stood out in this bout. Norris had really wanted to win. He was strongly motivated. And that was the real edge in the fight. When these two meet, neither is going to overwhelm the other, despite what their fans say. The bout is most likely to hinge on whether a mistake is made or on some other slight edge that can tip the scale. In this fight, Norris was "up" for it and Lewis was "down" and that was what spelled the real difference.

There would likely to be more chance for the two men to meet up again this year, and that was at Parker's tournament. Norris is riding a hot streak this year, winning three in a row. He may want to try to stretch it to four before deciding whether to retire again. But if he decides to go one more round, Norris will have the problem of keeping himself psychologically ready to stand off Lewis' charge.

For now it was Lewis who was strongly motivated. He desperately wanted Norris to keep on competing so as to have another shot at him. And if there were another time, he planned to be ready.

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LIGHTWEIGHT GREEN BELT: Domingo Maldonado, New York; Ernest Evans, New York; James Hartley, Conn.; Joe Almeda, New York.

HEAVYWEIGHT GREEN BELT: William Swift, Brooklyn; Miguel Lozada, New York; Antonio Ocasio, Brooklyn; Jean Kozminski, Quebec, Canada.

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JUNIOR HEAVYWEIGHT (9-14 years old): Michael Hawkins, New York; Glenn Hawkins, New York; Ernest Carlton, New York; Rickie Lewis, New York.

JUNIOR LIGHTWEIGHT (9-14 years old, but smaller): Rafael Lugo, New York; Robert Graham, Conn.; Jose Santiago, New York; Kenneth Hardy, New York.

LIGHTWEIGHT BLACK BELT: Chuck Norris, Los Angeles, Calif.; Motoo Yamakura, Boston, Mass.; Leon Wallace, New York; Andre Langlier.

HEAVYWEIGHT BLACK BELT: Joe Lewis, Los Angeles; Riley Hawkins, New York; Nev Kimbrell, Boston; George C. Young, Brooklyn.

GRAND CHAMPION: Chuck Norris, Los Angeles, Calif.

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UNDER-GREEN BELT: Dave Strosnider, New York; Pete Roman, New York.

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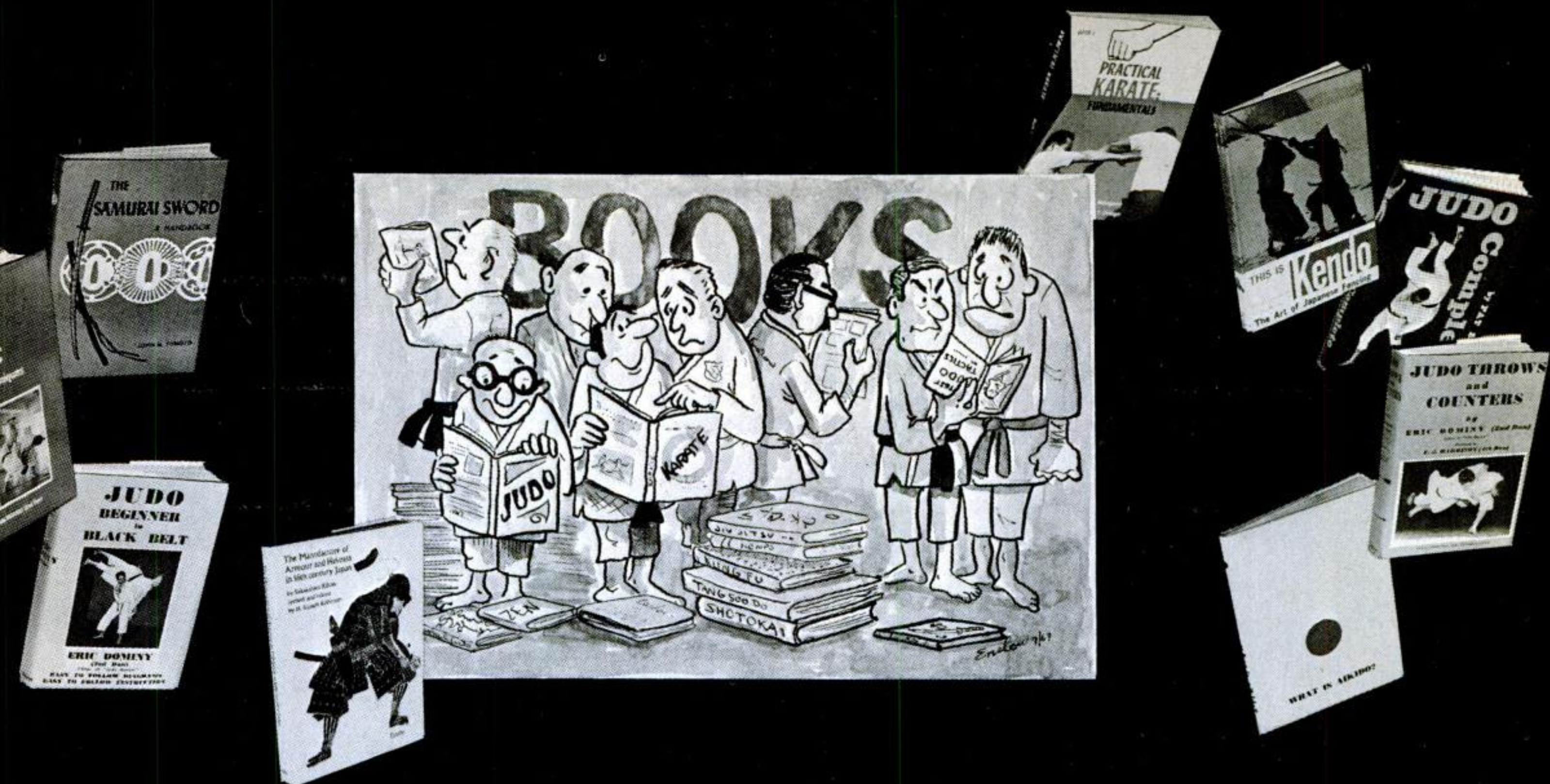
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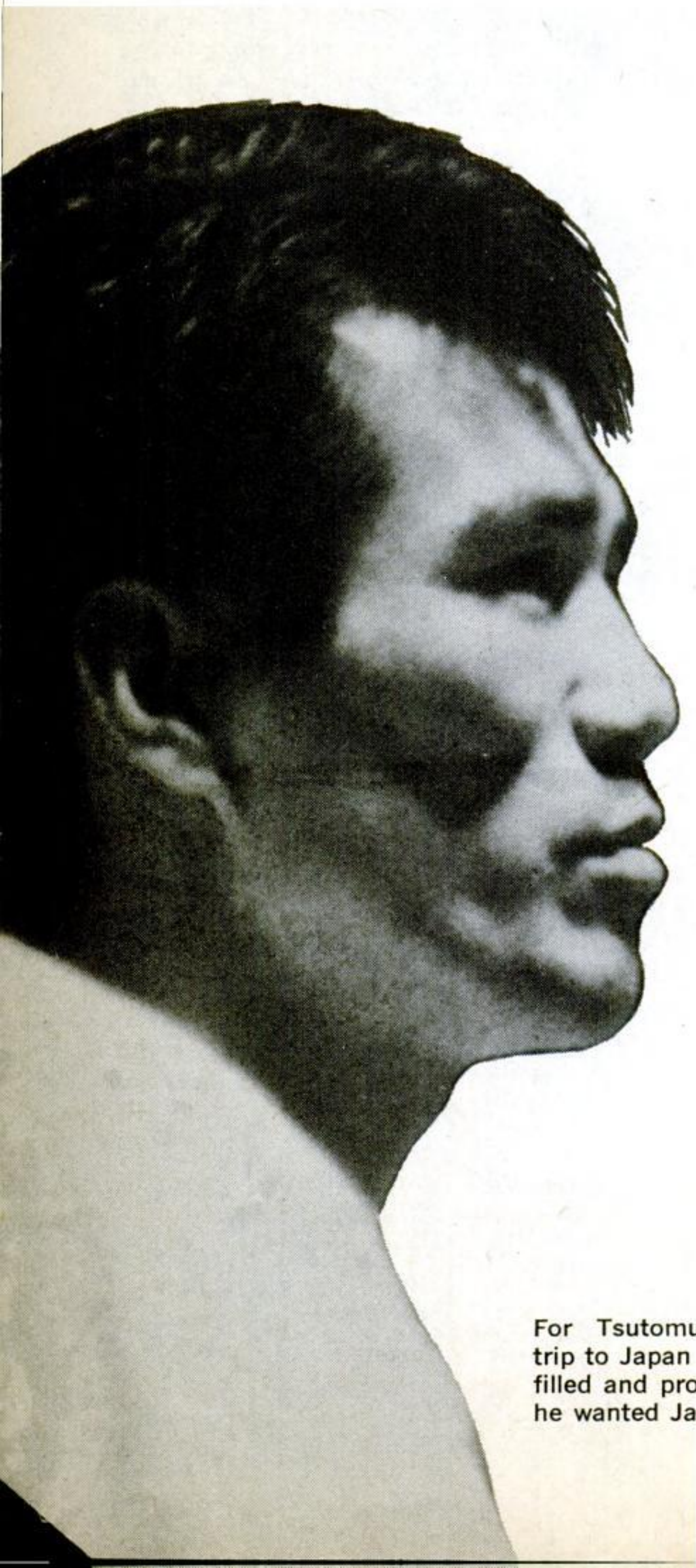
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WHO IS SUPERIOR JAPANESE or AMERICANS?

by Jon K. Evans

Touring American karatemmen, on two-week visit to Japan, discover U.S. physical power is greater but the Japanese are better grounded on techniques.



For Tsutomu Ohshima, the trip to Japan was a dream fulfilled and proved a few points he wanted Japan to know.



HOW do American karatemmen stack up against the finest that Japan has to offer in the way of student competition?

The real answer to that question may not be known for some time, but a glimmer is now available as the result of a fourteen day tour of Japan made earlier this year by a party of thirty-five karatekas from America.

On the surface, it appears that while American players are stronger physically, their Japanese contemporaries are more advanced and better grounded in the techniques of this martial art.

Some of those who went on the tour may dispute that conclusion; others may agree. The trip that came after a year of planning took black belts and students from Southern California, Chicago and Toronto, Canada to the Land of the Rising Sun.

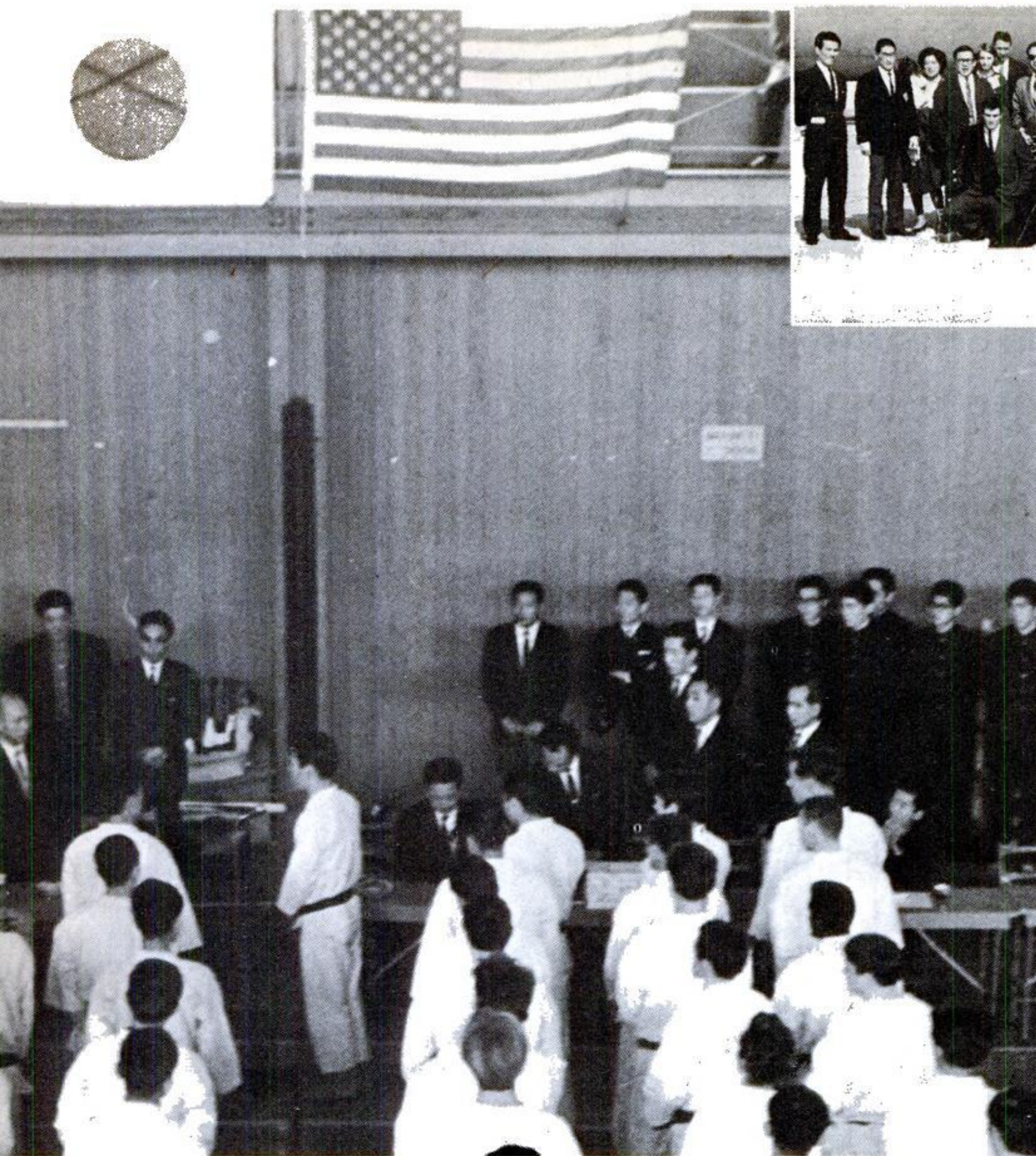
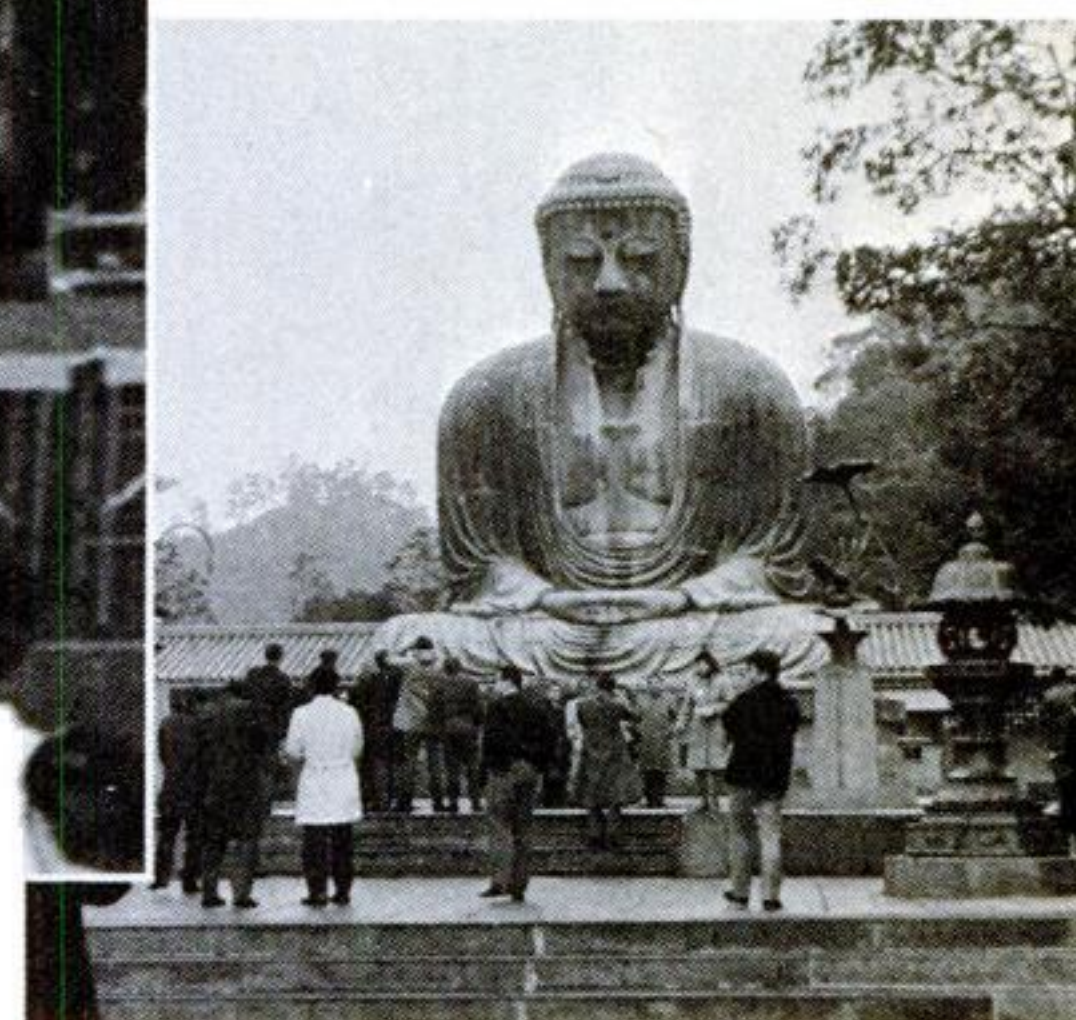
It was a United States Karate Congress Martial Arts Tour of Japan headed by Tsutomu Ohshima. For Ohshima it was the fulfillment of a dream he had nurtured since he opened his first karate dojo as an instructor at the Konko Church in Los Angeles eleven years ago and watched it mushroom into



Tour group, with wives and children, numbered about 40. They are shown at L.A. Airport before takeoff with leader Mr. Ohshima, at far left.

Always there were formalities. American and Japanese Wado-kai students line up in center of gym after exchange practice in Nagoya.

On culture tour, U.S. team visits the Daibutsu Buddha at Kamakura, shrine town 50 miles from Tokyo.



an organization with dojos scattered over Southern California and affiliated groups in Utah, Arizona, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Massachusetts.

As *shihan* (chief instructor) of the Southern California Karate Association, Ohshima wanted to visit his contemporaries and seniors in the old country. He hoped to demonstrate to his friends in Japan that American karatemens are just as serious as the Japanese in the study of karate and that they do not take up this martial art merely to impress their friends.

And so for fourteen days, Ohshima's group toured Japan, putting on exhibitions, once at the National Gymnasium and again at such universities as Waseda, Keio, Hosei, Nihon, Tokudai, Toho and Meiji, taking on every Japanese student pitted against them.

The party also visited the Kodokan, home of judo, and the Japanese shrines and temples. Everywhere they went they were royally entertained.

And now as the karatekas were making their way home aboard a big Pan Am, tired but happy in their memories of the warm handclaps, the sumptuous Japanese dinners, the emotional farewell speeches and the ritual partings, Ohshima

sat back in his seat and turned over in his mind the fourteen eventful days he had just lived through.

He decided that he had accomplished what he set out to do. He had matched his students, Westerners with no previous experience in Oriental attitudes save the small instruction he had been able to give them, against the best that Japan had to offer and they had shown up strong, stronger than even he had expected.

His students had proved to the Japanese they undertook karate not just for show but as a means of self-improvement, that they did indeed possess the inner strength and serenity that comes from the study of karate in the true spirit of the martial arts.

The men making the tour had learned plenty, too. They were impressed by the profusion of karatekas in Japan but they discovered that quantity does not substitute for quality; while there are many more black belts in Japan, there were men among the Americans who were just as strong as the strongest of the Japanese, and some were even stronger.

The snap and precision of Japanese *kihon* had impressed the visitors with the need for continuous and concentrated



As U.S. and Japanese karatekas watch, Tsutomu Ohshima (left) and Hiroshi Kamata, instructor of Waseda Univ., demonstrate heian nidan.



Black Belter Ken Osborne faces Ono in ippon kumite at Waseda as the players and the officials watch from the sidelines. Ono is the captain of the Waseda team.



Waseda University seniors in business suits give personal instruction to the Americans after the exchange practice. The seniors were helpful.



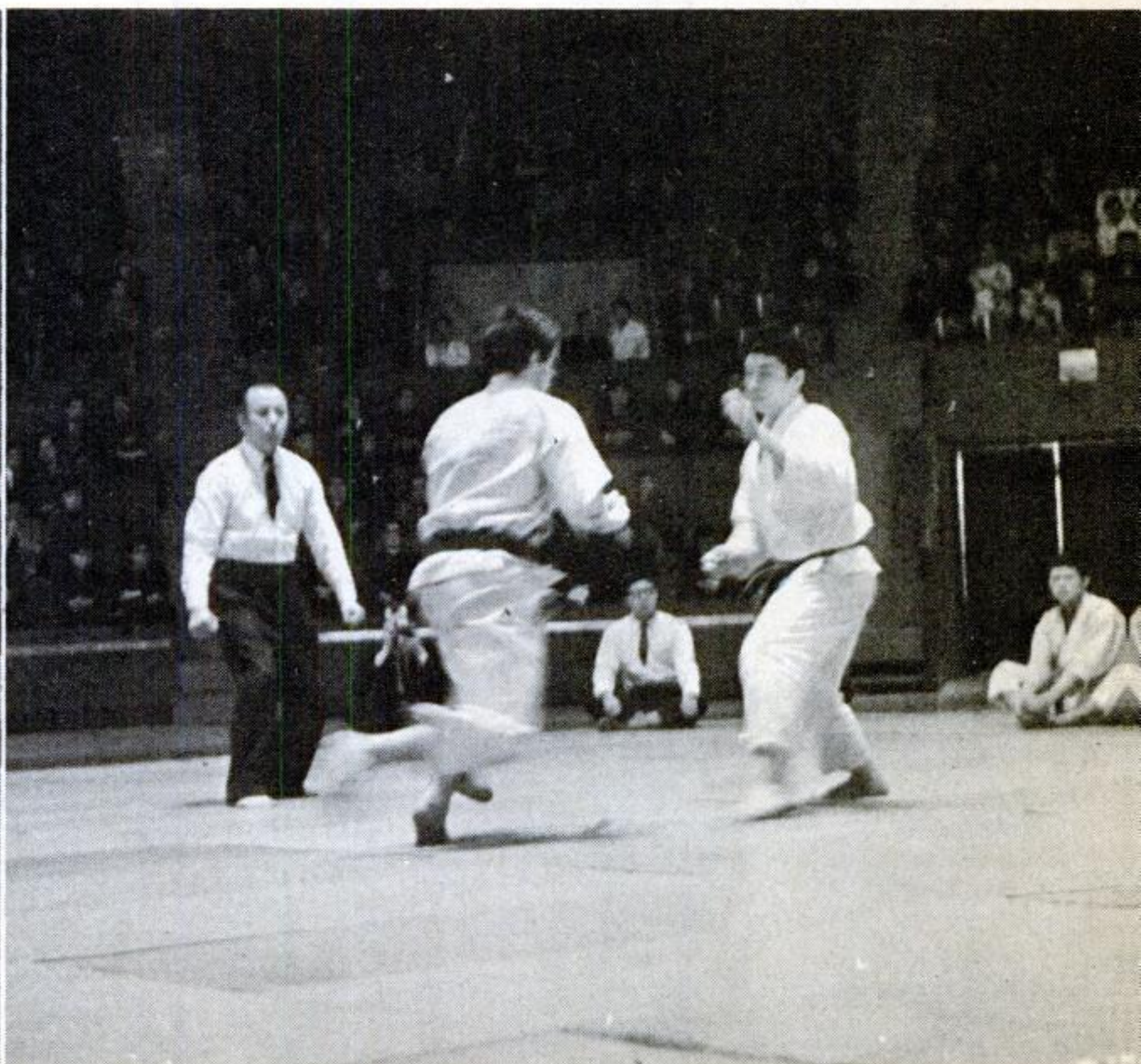
In a free match during exchange practice at Keio University, Bob Postle faces Koji, sandan, vice captain of the university team. There were always exciting moments during such matches.



George Gamble (right) of the American team, throws a sidekick in a free match with Nihon University student. The scene was at the famous Budokan in Tokyo.

In a free, exhibition match at the National Gymnasium, Warren Griffin (back to camera) puts opponent under control. The Gym was originally built for the 1964 Olympic games.

In a goodwill tournament staged in the National Gymnasium Lee Muhl, American karate man, is shown attacking Ono, current team captain of Waseda team.



In foreground is Mr. Ohshima aboard bus with his team. Chartered bus was available to take players to practice sessions. At Ohshima's left is Mr. Shibuya, one of his seniors and prominent Tokyo businessman.



U.S. visitors leave the Enkakuji shrine at Kamakure. Here they spent two hours in zazen meditation under instruction of a Buddhist monk.



American karatemen relax in Toyko dinary over cold rice and raw fish. Clockwise: Paul Walten, George Gamble, Daniel Chemla and Floyd Herbert. Chemla came from France.

practice of basic techniques; they had noted that the best Japanese players used basic techniques polished to a fine point to win most of their matches.

Ohshima gathered most of his best students for the trip. The group was strengthened by the addition of several black belts from other schools. Guest instructors included Masami Tsuruoka of Toronto; Tetsuji Murakami of France and Sadaharu Honda of Los Angeles. Captain of the practicing group was Caylor Adkins, Sandan, of Long Beach, a ten-year

student of Ohshima's. The fourteen black belts included another ten-year student of Ohshima's, Jordan Roth, Nidan; Jim Sagawa, Nidan; Tonny Tulleners, Nidan of tournament fame, and Daniel Chemla, Nidan, an old student of Ohshima's who arrived from France with Murakami.

Other black belters on the tour were John Gehlsen, Lee Muhl, George Gamble, France Borka, Jeffrey Gates, Robert Postle, Steve Cook, Paul Walton, Ken Osborne, Floyd Herbert, Warren Griffith, Albert Kubota, Ned Paige. The students

were Fumio Sakima, Jon Evans, James Comstock, Thomas Bennett, Buddy Bailey, Bruce Kanegai, Milt Levenberg, Ron Thorgunsen, William Jackson, Walter Gish, Richard Verdugo and Mike Siravo.

All of the karatekas paid their own way. It was not a supported publicity tour but a serious visit by a group of serious men who were paying for the privilege of visiting Japan.

The Americans stayed in hotels, took their daytime meals in hotel dining rooms and ate in restaurants to get a wider experience of Oriental food. When not actually engaged in group activities, the men were free to do as they wished. They traveled by bus, train and occasionally by taxi.

The tour schedule included exchange practices with the seven universities and a good-will tournament and exhibition in the National Gymnasium in Tokyo. Every time they took on the Japanese, the Americans were impressed with the exactness and polish of the Japanese techniques and well-trained style. On the other hand, the Japanese were impressed with the Americans' control and calmness under pressure. And they could not help but notice the concentration of force the Americans poured into their *kihon* during the visit at Waseda.

Since all the exchange practices followed the same pattern, a detailed description of the one at Waseda University, Ohshima's alma mater, is typical of the ones that followed.

Waseda's dojo is a huge unheated barn of a building with three floors. The first is devoted to judo, the second to karate and kendo, and the third to pingpong.

After warming up briefly, the Americans knelt in single file on one side of the floor while the Waseda club knelt along the other. Only about half of the Waseda club was present, but they still outnumbered the visitors three to one and they were two-thirds black belts.

After the ritual greeting and brief speeches of welcome, the practice itself began with the entire Waseda group demonstrating *kihon*. The Americans then took their turns and performed kicks, punches and blocks with all the concentration at their command.

The object at this stage of the exchange was to demonstrate to the other group not only physical dexterity of movement but mental power and concentration as well.

After the Americans resumed their seats, three pairs of Waseda boys demonstrated *sanbon kumite* (three-time attack); two pairs of Americans did the same, then another three Wasedans. Then three pairs of Wasedans showed *ippon kumite* (one-time attack), and two pairs of Americans did likewise.

The Waseda club then did a group kata, *bassai*. The Japanese presented three individual forms — *bassai*, *jitte* and *gankaku*. For the Americans, Albert Kubota did *heian nidan*, Jim Sagawa did *bassai*, and Caylor Adkins did *jion*. Each demonstration of kumite or kata was followed by polite applause from the other group, with an occasional outburst of loud clapping when one side or the other especially appreciated a particular feat.

At this point Ohshima consulted with Hiroshi Kamata, the Waseda instructor, and they agreed to let their best men face each other in *ippon kumite* in which one man attacks once with a specified weapon to a specific target while the blocker avoids the attack in any way he chooses and counter-attacks. Since the blocker is given fair warning, the attacker may try with all his might to hit him. Counter-attacks, however, must

be controlled since the attacker is forced by the rules of the practice to leave himself at the mercy of his opponent.

Ohshima chose Ken Osborne, Jim Sagawa, Daniel Chemla, Jordan Roth and Caylor Adkins to represent the U.S. group. First Osborne faced Ono, current captain of the Waseda team, a Nidan. Ono's steely eyes and complete deadpan didn't daunt the American and neither was able to reach the other with a punch. Sagawa faced Tabata, Sandan, last year's vice captain; again, neither could harm the other. Chemla faced Sasaki, last year's captain, and this match brought the first blood of the tour as Chemla landed a strong front punch to Sasaki's mouth, only to receive the exact same punch from Sasaki's next attack; another draw.

Jordan Roth, who is 47 years old, 6-feet-2 and weighs 220 pounds, faced Nakagawa, Sandan, captain three years at Waseda, who had fascinated the Americans when he and Ono demonstrated *ippon kumite* by running across the floor and launching two and three flying side kicks in a row at Ono's head. However, Nakagawa's speed and agility were cancelled out by Roth's solid strength; Nakagawa couldn't get through Roth's defenses, and Roth couldn't catch the smaller Japanese. A fourth draw.

Finally, Caylor Adkins faced Naito, Sandan, captain six years ago. Again, no blood was drawn, but to the experienced eye it was clear that the hard, blue-eyed stare of the American somehow gained him the upper hand over the technically-exact Japanese.

The Americans had been holding their own to this point, matching Japanese precision and speed with strength and inner concentration. In this last match the American inner strength seemed to be just a tiny bit greater.

After this head-to-head confrontation, the two troupes mingled on the floor and practiced *oizuki* (front punch), led by Kamata Sensei. Finally, all the karatekas joined in the practice of kata, doing *heian nidan* under the leadership of one of the Waseda seniors who had been watching.

The official practice was now over, and after the ritual closing and ceremonial bows, the two groups mixed freely, speaking pidgin English, pidgin Japanese, and straight English according to the linguistic abilities of the individuals.

After the greeting at the airport when they first landed, the Americans had expected the Waseda boys to be a bunch of hard-nosed hooligans, but they turned out to be very friendly, eager to talk about everything from karate to the United States to the girls in Tokyo.

Several Americans paired off with the Japanese for free sparring practice just for fun while circles of Japanese and American spectators stood around and shouted encouragement. As an extra dividend, the seniors, who had come to watch the practice, many of them respected businessmen and government officials, circulated among the Americans on the floor and offered personal coaching to any of the visitors who asked them. It was a novelty to see a small clump of American karatekas gathered around a small middle-aged Japanese gentleman in shirtsleeves, tie and socks, hanging on his every word and trying to hit him while he casually threw them across the floor without even mussing his windsor knot.

It was this kind of comradery that characterized the entire tour, and the Americans who made it will long remember the friendliness of the Japanese and the lessons they taught.



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Covers former karate champ Kanazawa's training schedule during his competitive days and his philosophy of karate; Mas Oyama gives his view of karate in the World and Gojuryu's philosophy; and L.A. Sheriff's Dept. self-defense training program.



2 Vol. 2, #3
May-June '64

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10 Vol. 3, #5
May '65

Highlights Kuoshu, the Chinese fist and foot fighting art from Taiwan; Sumikichi Nozaki, who won five National AAU lightweight judo championships, explains philosophy of life and judo; Linda Carpenter, beauty queen, and husband Dave Chow practice judo.

Includes 2nd International Karate Championship; Camp Bushido, latest U.S. judo innovation; Germany's Wolfgang Hofman; Yugoslavia's Mladost Judo Club; martial arts taking hold in Africa; and S. Henry Cho, the mighty Korean karate-man.



18 Vol. 4, #1
Jan. '66

Covers the emphasis of self-defense training for Honolulu's fine police force; a discussion of whether the I-chin Ching exercises were the beginning of the martial arts; Larry Nakamura, a tango champ, is also a champ with the shinais in Canada; and judo in New Guinea.

Features Sumo, historical background of Japanese swords; 1st Southwest Karate Championships in Dallas; First Pittsburgh Karate Championship; 'Yoshinakai Aikido,' and Kiro Nagano, who is largely responsible for the growth of judo in the U.S.



4 Vol. 2, #5
Sept.-Oct. '64

Includes 1964 All-Japan Championship; 1964 AAU Judo Championship; the origin of T'ai-chi Ch'uan; George Yoshida of New York, who has done a lot for East Coast judo and an unusual article of a husband and wife karate team, the Mikamis.

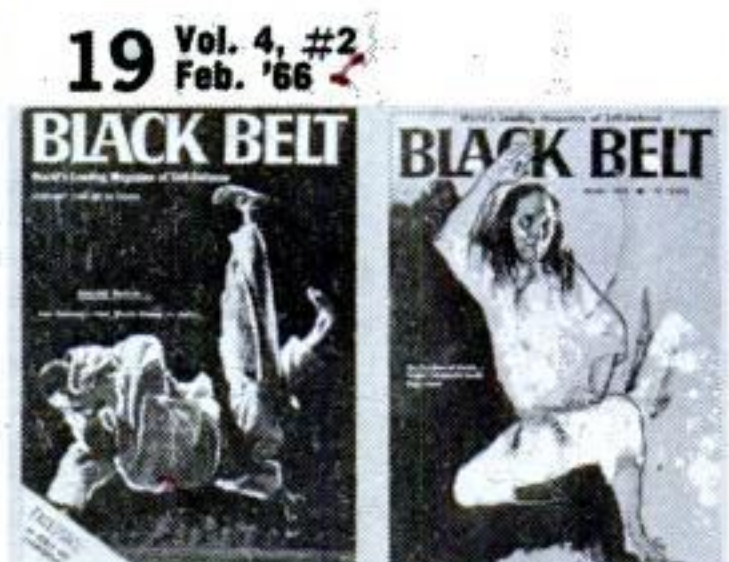
Covers "bukulan," the karate practiced by Indonesians; Jim Keanu, the Hawaiian athlete who started karate at the age of 40 and captured the 1964 International Brown Belt Championship; kendo in Southern Calif.; and judo at U. of Alberta, Canada.



12 Vol. 3, #7
July '65

Features Uechiryu karate, one of the major fighting systems of Okinawa; Historians Hu and Bleicher attempt to find the true birthplace of karate; Murakami, the karate missionary of Europe and North Africa; and Korean judo champion Han Ho San.

Has the complete coverage of the 4th World Judo Tournament held in Brazil, 17 pages of action with excellent photos; plus the life of Anton Geesink, the 2-time World's Judo champ; and kenpo, the bard approach to self-defense.



20 Vol. 4, #3
Mar. '66

Features the legendary "Cat" Yamaguchi; U.S. versus Japan in karate (All-America & I.K.O.); Nishioka gives a rundown of U.S. judo greats; 1965 Korean Olympic Games; controversy as to the father of the martial arts; and Pat Hagihara, the judo doctor.

Covers Russia's Sambo; the size of American and European Judo; Chitoryu Karate, founded by Dr. Tsuyoshi Chitose; and aikido as a self-defense for women.



6 Vol. 3, #1
Jan. '65

Explains Kung-fu as taught by Wong Ark-yuey; Louisiana's attempt to set up a judo czar; Cheng Man-ch'ing, a contemporary T'ai-chi Ch'uan master; benefits from the practice of aikido; 1st International Karate Championship; and U.S. versus Canada in judo.

Includes 1965 AAU National Judo Championship and background of Hayward Nishioka, the grand champion; first series of the Shao-lin School of the martial arts; "hapkido" from Korea; and Leap, the project to help the youngsters from the slums of New York.



14 Vol. 3, #9
Sept. '65

Contains 1965 All Japan Judo Championship; Walter Borkowski teaches the nurses of St. Luke's Presbyterian Hospital and Illinois School of Medicine; a one-legged black belt judoman; and Wally Jay teaches progressive judo.

Includes World Judo Champ Isao Inokuma; how to understand a judo match; Sikaran, the art from the Philippines; 2nd part of the "Cat"; Hawaii's karate-men topple Japanese champs; and karate in Yugoslavia.



22 Vol. 4, #5
May '66

Highlights Willem Ruska, successor to Geesink; life of an aikido uchideshi (trainee); 20 top judomen in U.S.; Haiku, the samurai's method of expression; judo and karate in U.S. high schools; and Karate introduction in South Africa scares the minister of interior.

Features 19 pages of exclusive coverage of the Olympic judo from Tokyo with profiles of all the participants; 2nd World Karate Tourney; Dr. Ned Paige and his whole family practicing karate; and Augustin de Mello, the karate and guitar player of Greenwich Village.



8 Vol. 3, #3
Mar. '65

Includes Okinawa-te, the forerunner of modern karate; Ken Freeman teaches tough British-style judo; Tsuruoka, the father of Canadian karate; true-life anecdotes of three aikido men; and the separation of fact from fiction in the Chinese martial arts.

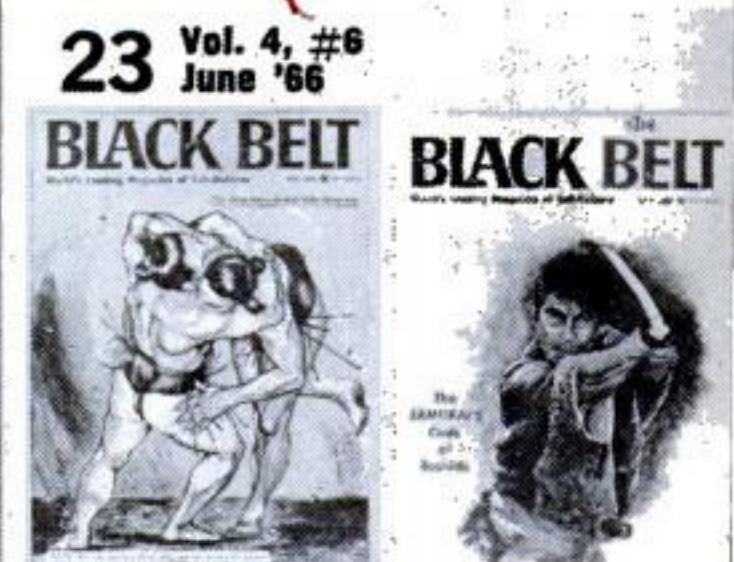
Features the unification of the All Japan Karate Organization; the fighting French Legion; karate started in Finland; karate keeps growing in Germany; and judo training at the University of Illinois.



16 Vol. 3, #11
Nov. '65

Highlights the life story of the late Gunji Koizumi, the father of judo in England; K. Tohei's candid conversation with Black Belt on aikido in the U.S. and other countries; Chicago Karate School teaches TUF squad; and I-chin Ching, Fact or Fancy?

Contains the legal aspects of self-defense; Takahiko Ishikawa, America's highest ranked judoman and twice world champion; the newest karate power in Asia — Philippine Islands; and sumo in Korea.



24 Vol. 4, #7
July '66

Features Soko Yamaga, a samurai who formulated the code of the bushido; 5th Annual National High School Judo Championships; Part 1 of Korean Karate; Frank Rackley and his 3rd daughter; sumo is losing its appeal in Japan; and formation of a national karate organization in the U.S.

has the complete coverage of the 1966 U.S. National AAU Judo Tourney and All Japan Judo Tourney; Geesink may return to competition; karate and judo for prison guards in Hawaii; Hawaii Karate Congress has its problems; and Yugoslavia's top judoman.

25 Vol. 4, #8
Aug. '66



26 Vol. 4, #9
Sept. '66

Features Mas Oyama's rugged karate training method; new karate spirit in U.S.; Klaus Glahn, Germany's top judoman; 1966 European Judo Championship tourney; modern Korean karate; and Ben Campbell attempts to promote judo in public schools.

Features the ten top karate players in the U.S. with their styles, strengths, and weaknesses; 1966 World Kendo tournament held in Okinawa; Kyudo, the art of emperors; Richard Walters blasts judo; Shito-ryu, the least known of Japan's major karate styles, is being taught in the U.S. by former all-Japan karate champ, Fumio Demura.

33 Vol. 5, #4
Apr. '67



34 Vol. 5, #5
May '67

Highlights the coming World Judo Tourney to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah; second part of Kyudo (Japanese archery); Martial arts official stamps used by post offices around the world; Hohanoken, a karate master who teaches some of the techniques used by the ancient samurai of Okinawa.

Includes Tsutomu Ohshima using the power of the "ki" in karate; Doug Holford makes a tour in Japan and Okinawa for a first hand look at all the martial arts; budo from Burma; Africa racial problem in judo tournament; and two Arabs introducing judo in Catholic schools.

27 Vol. 4, #10
Oct. '66



28 Vol. 4, #11
Nov. '66

Highlights 1966 International Karate Tourney at Long Beach, California; Lua, the extinct Hawaiian fighting art; an American turns to professional sumo; Chuo University, the new king of judo; "cold war" in sports spreads to judo; and Keiko Fukuda, top woman judoka, explains the vigorous judo training among the women of Japan.

Covers the karate Tournament of Champions; the practitioners of jodo prove the stick an effective self-defense weapon; the Olympic theme at the World's Judo Championship; judo and karate on TV; Jesse Kauhaulu wins his girdle; Swiss wrestling techniques are studied.

35 Vol. 5, #6
June '67



36 Vol. 5, #7
July '67

Features the "Grand Ultimate Fist" of Tai Chi Chuan; the death of a white belt; an American Geesink in the making; Arnis, the art that couldn't be banned; troubles pile up at the Kodokan; judo's victory over sumo in early Hawaii.

Contains Part I of ninjitsu — the most deadly are in the world; "Ch'i" was practiced by the Chinese 2,500 years ago; getting promotion in budo is now quite easy; budomen around the world are going to the outdoors; judo helps prevent juvenile delinquency; and Holland's top judo threat — the Snijders twins.

29 Vol. 4, #12
Dec. '66

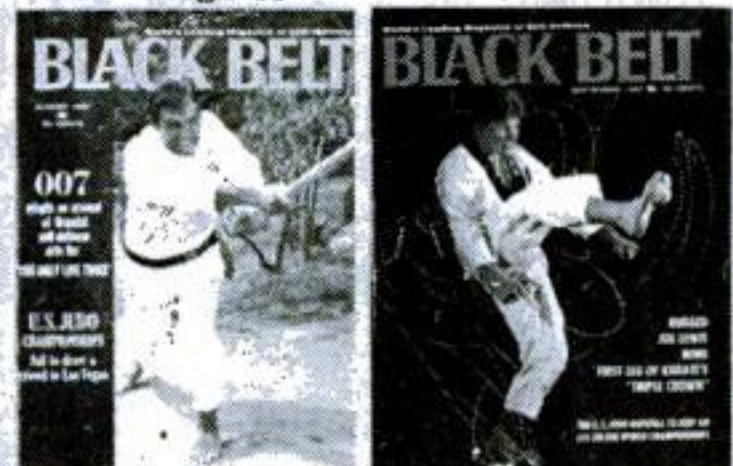


30 Vol. 5, #1
Jan. '67

Has the 2nd part of ninjitsu — unusual weapons, poisons, and its physical and mental training; the intellectual founder of the martial arts; Tommy Morita on a humorous karate odyssey; self-defense arts in biblical times and aikido establishes a foothold in Europe.

Spotlights the U.S. Judo Championships in Las Vegas; the plight of retired karate champ; Pa-Kau, Chinese style of boxing; karate leaders' feud over a "no holds barred" tournament in Chicago, and the weird movie versions of the martial arts as revealed in new James Bond movie.

37 Vol. 5, #8
Aug. '67

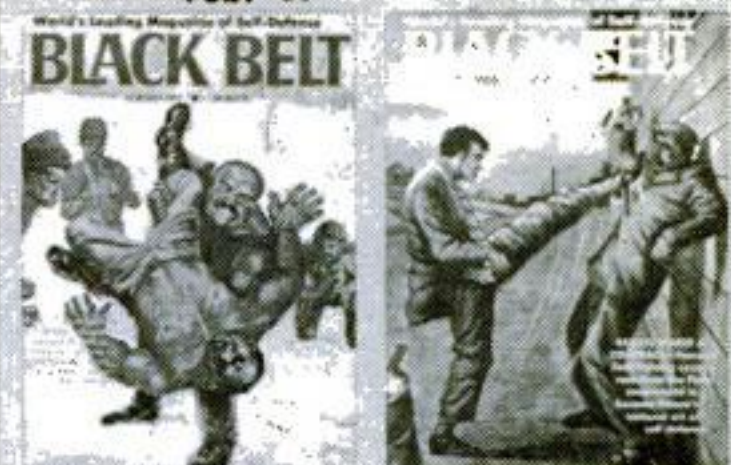


38 Vol. 5, #9
Sept. '67

Contains the story of Joe Lewis, the "gut" fighter; the ancient art of Bersilat in Malaysia; the legendary story of Miyamoto Musashi, Japan's greatest samurai swordsman; and 10 U.S. judomen to keep an eye on.

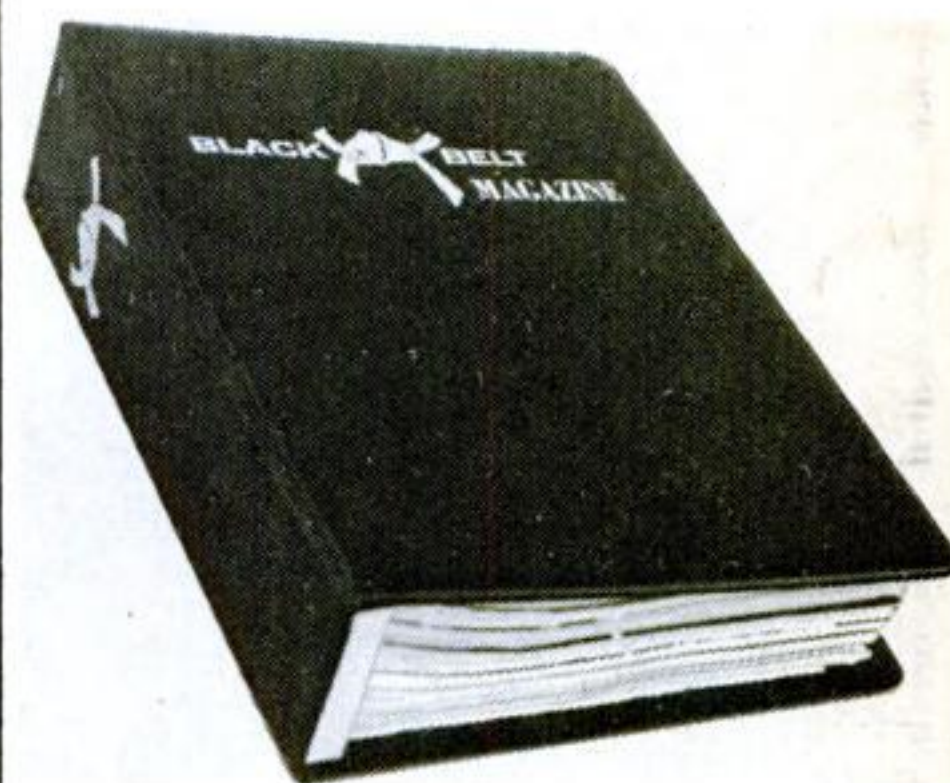
Covers the 3rd and concluding part of ninjitsu — modern techniques and training; Paul Maruyama discusses training at the Kodokan; Sambo, the Russian self-defense sport, gives its wrestlers great versatility in all mat techniques; how dangerous are the martial arts?; and G. F. M. Schutte, Holland's oldest teacher of judo.

31 Vol. 5, #2
Feb. '67



32 Vol. 5, #3
Mar. '67

Features a brutal karate killing in England; Savate, the French "manly art of self-defense"; the early history of judo in the U.S.; the colorful uniforms (gis) worn by budomen; the Leaping Rudicks, the sprightly story of the Rudick family's experiences in judo; national tourneys in Okinawa, Canada, and Japan.



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BLACK BELT TIMES

(Continued from Page 21)

JAILED FOR KARATE KILLING

by Kim Pyung Soo

Seoul, Korea — For killing a drunkard with a karate blow on the back of the neck, a 25-year-old Kyung Ki Junior College student has been arrested here on a murder charge.

Jailed is Lee Ki-hyung, a 3rd dan in Tang Soo Do, who told police the victim, a 45-year-old man, had waylaid him on the street and began annoying him. Police say he killed the man with a Suto (knife hand) stroke.

TV FILMS PLUG JUDO TOURNEY

Salt Lake City — Six half-hour documentaries on judo have been filmed and televised over KUED, Salt Lake station, to stimulate interest in the world's judo championships here this summer.

Directing the operation was Jerry Bench, assisted by Maurice Connell, both working in behalf of Olympics for Utah Inc., the organization sponsoring the world tournament.

The filming took place at the TV studios and the Salt Lake Judo Club dojo.

Narrator was Mills Crenshaw, karate instructor (kempo) of the Salt Lake Club, and head of an advertising agency. Technical advisor was Prof. Ichinoe, assisted by Dick Fowler.

The tournament has received widespread publicity in cooperation with many judo organizations throughout the world. Requests for tickets to the tournament have come from more than twenty states and from Canada, Mexico and South America in addition to Europe and Asia.

Expecting a large attendance, tournament director Russell C. Sneddon, Jr., set up a special transportation committee and appointed Miss Barbara Robertson as the chairman.

A calendar chockful of events, including sightseeing tours, a parade, speeches and dinners were planned for the event which will bring together judo talent from every corner of the globe.

Brochures containing full details of the championships were mailed to most of the judo clubs around the country and contained information on tickets, reservations, activities, advertising, contests, etc.



CHICAGO TOURNEY PLANNED — Gentleman (second from left) is Shin Kyung-sun, head instructor of Military Arts Institute of Chicago, who is shown during a visit to Seoul, Korea to discuss plans for a Chicago tournament with the International Taekwondo Federation. Others in photo are, from left: Choi Hung-hee, the chairman; Kim Pyung Soo, Black Belt reporter, and Mr. Cha, Moo Duk Kwan Institute.

(Story by Kim Pyung Soo)

TOCHI'S TOPKNOT SHORN

Tokyo — In the presence of 7,000 fans, Japan's former grand sumo champion Tochinoumi had his traditional topknot shorn off in a ceremony performed at Kuramae Kokugikan Stadium in Tokyo.

Once considered one of the country's finest performers, Tochinoumi suffered a hip injury some time ago and was forced to retire, although he is only 28. He made his last appearance in the ring on the sixth day of the 15-day tournament in Fukuoka in November 1966 when he lost to first-ranked mae-gashira Yoshinohana for his fourth defeat in six days.

Traditionally, a grand champ is considered invincible in sumo wrestling but because he was unable to live up to his prestige, retirement became compulsory.

Topknot snipping is the traditional method of the retirement ceremony. His former tutor, Kasugano, an ex-champion himself, was the man who actually severed the topknot.

JAPANESE BOXER IS A SWORDSMAN

Tokyo — Yoshiaki Numata credits his skill as an expert Japanese swordsman for sharpening his ability as a boxer.

The young Japanese pugilist told sports writers that it helped him capture

the world's junior lightweight boxing crown from Flash Elorde of the Philippines when they fought 15 rounds June 15 at the Kuramae Kokugikan Hall before a cheering partisan crowd of 8,000 spectators.

The new champ, aged 22, practiced *iainuki* (Japanese swordsmanship) during his training sessions before the match and put on a demonstration for the newsmen, saying it gave him determination.

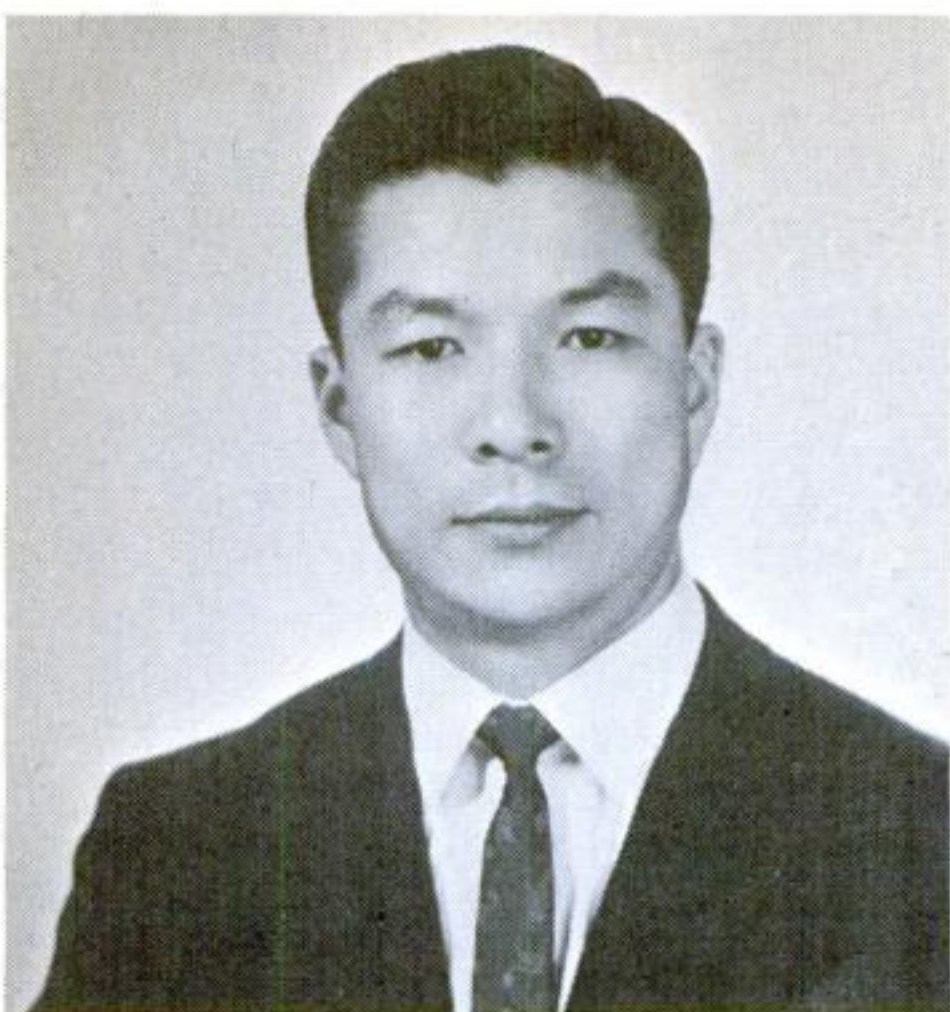
He put that determination to good use in wresting the crown from the tiring 32-year-old Filipino champion after being decked for a mandatory eight count in the third round by a stiff Elorde left.

Although the referee called it a draw, he was overruled by the two judges who thought Numata had piled up sufficient points to overcome the knock-down.

FILIPINO JUDOKAS TO JAPAN MEET

Manila — Two judokas were among the forty-two athletes that represented the Philippines in this summer's Universiade in Tokyo.

The judomen accompanied twelve basketball players, four male track athletes, four male and four female swimmers and eight male and eight female volleyball players to the Japanese athletic event.



ELECTED—Yong-chae Kim, 37, has been elected fifth chairman of the Korea Taekwondo Assn. by the association directors. He has been very active in promoting Korean Taekwondo-Karate to the world, and is one of the heads of the Korean Democratic Republican Party. He is a black belter.

New York — The New York Times version of the All-American Open Karate Championships held late in June at Madison Square Garden, will arch a few eyebrows in the karate world. A signed piece written by Gerald Eskenazi, treats the event with a fish eye. Here is part of the article:

"The violent, yet strangely stilted art form known as karate attracted 6,000 fans to Madison Square Garden last night for what proved to be a fascinating series of matches and exhibitions.

"Billed as the All-American Open Championships, the competition was intense, broken by the screams and grunts in what has come to be termed as defensive art.

"The rules are fairly simple. Two men square off in the 20-by-20-foot

ring and score points by kicking each other in the torso, or by chopping hands to the head. A bout lasts three minutes. Scoring was by five judges.

"But to the more than 800 players who took part in the day-long competition that started at 9 a.m. with qualifying rounds, karate is more. It is also a frame of mind — the blow is merely the distillation of brain and body working together.

"The demonstration included a how-to: 'How to protect yourself if you're sitting in a restaurant in New York and halfway through your antipasto five hoods attack you.'

"There was also a board-breaking exhibition by Peter Urban of the Chinatown Dojo, who cracked six in a row, each one an inch thick.

"But this has come into disfavor by the traditionalists.

"'Can I break bricks and boards?' my new students ask me," said Ed Barker of California. "'And I say, how many bricks attacked you lately?'"

"The evening included a remarkably quick series of how-to-blows by Bruce Lee, who plays Kato on "The Green Hornet" television show. After flailing the air with his hands, Kato told the crowd: 'And now I'll go into kicking.'

"'Yeah!' " screamed the fans.

"The players wore 'happy coats' tied with belts over pants that looked like mini-pajamas. The belts' colors showed proficiency — the black-belt holder is the most expert.

"Grunts and shouts that sounded, it seemed, like 'Die!' roared through the Garden. The competitors scream, according to Henry Cho of the Karate Institute on West 23rd Street, to frighten the opponent, as well as to goad the attacker.

"About half the players (the sports term) were Negro. 'But that doesn't mean it's got anything to do with this militancy thing,' said Tom Conley, a member of the Chinatown karate club.

"His teammate, Gerald L. Orange Sr. stood with his feet spread, his hands resting on his hips, and tried to explain the sports impact on the American Negro.

"'It's spiritual,' " he said. "'It helps to fill up space in our daily lives. You see, when you're playing at karate, you've programmed your inner world. It's vast and beautiful. But the outer world is hard.'

"'Yes,' " added Conley, "'it makes you walk proud.'

CAMP BUSHIDO GOES EAST

Shenandoah Valley, W. Va. — A second Camp Bushido, dedicated to judo training, has been established here on the rim of this magnificent valley, duplicating in many respects the original camp established at Squaw Valley, California.

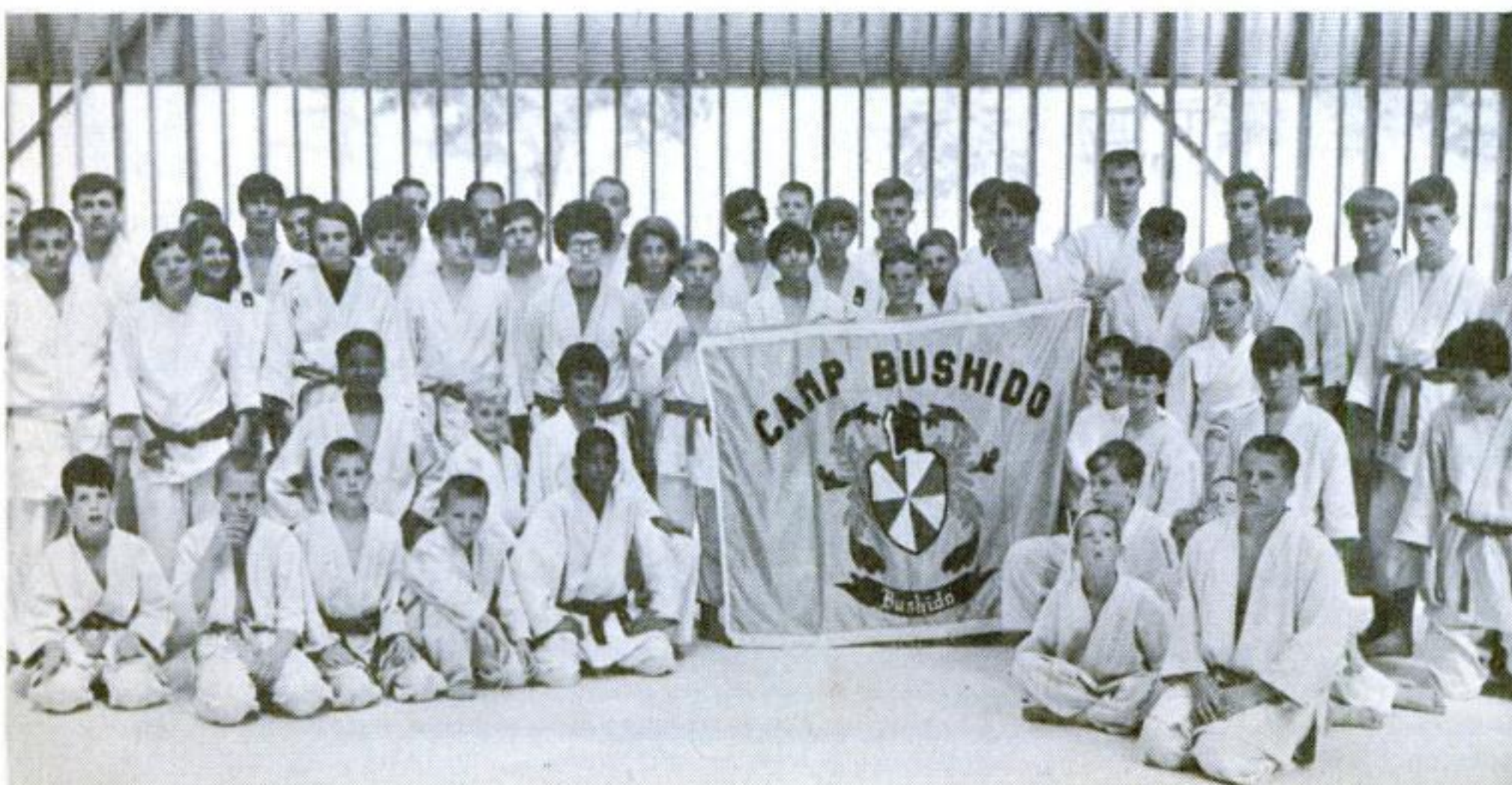
The new camp welcomed seventy-five people and, judging from the success of this second Camp Bushido, a third "Bushido" site will probably be chosen in Iowa next year so that there will be one judo camp ever summer month for 1968.

The new West Virginia camp was set up by Ben Campbell, former U.S. Judo Champion, and Jim Bregman, Washington, D.C., 1964 Olympic Games Bronze Medalist. Campbell and Bregman share the training and teaching chores at the camp itself while

Charles Fuster, Julie Howard, Jim's brother Howard and Ken Busch, all members of the Bregman's Olympic Judo Club in Washington, handle the recreation program and the counselling while assisting in the teaching.

The training itself is primarily the same as the Squaw Valley training program — six hours per day in practice and lectures geared to progressive teaching and competitive methods and the introduction of a unique system of speeding up the learning rate of judoists called "Judo Drill Training," pioneered by Campbell.

The camp facilities are typical of the Bushido settings — spacious grounds, varied recreational facilities and all the food and milk the athletes could hold, plus a back-to-nature atmosphere.



Class at the new Camp Bushido on the rim of West Virginia's Shenandoah Valley.

CONTINUED

BLACK BELT TIMES

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BURGLAR PICKS WRONG HOME

Tokyo — When a burglar broke into his home, Masami Tanatani put the knowledge he had about apprehending criminals to good use and quickly subdued the intruder.

Tanatani is an instructor at the Metropolitan Police Department and is the holder of the eighth grade in kendo (Japanese fencing).

The burglar, identified as Eiji Saito, 33, explained that he feels the urge to steal whenever he gets drunk and couldn't resist the temptation.

TENRI U. WINS JUDO TITLE

Tokyo — Tenri University recently won its first national judo title in a twenty-four college judo meet when fourth-dan Kenji Mendori defeated Kunio Makago, third dan, with an *uchimata* throw to get the only decisive win in the finals of the National Collegiate Judo Meet.

Takushoku University captured second place as six other matches in the finals ended in draws.

Tenri advanced to the finals by defeating Chuo University while Takushoku University beat Meiji University in the semifinals.

BLIND BOYS LEARN JUDO

by Mrs. Pat Strange

West Australia — Four blind boys, aged 15 to 17, are learning judo in special classes at the Maylands School. The youngsters are from the West Australian Institute and Industrial School for the Blind and they are taking instruction from Bob Folley, a former leading state lightweight.

The boys are learning preparatory exercises and falls, ground work and throws. They were rather nervous at first and somewhat uncertain, but they are gaining courage and coordination and appear eager to learn the techniques.

Folley says he's open to suggestions on improving his teaching and asks anyone with such experience to contact him and he would be grateful for any tips offered. His address is 8. Pun-tie Crescent, Maylands, Western Australia.

SCANDINAVIAN JUDOKAS TO THE ALPS

by Knud Janson

Birkerød — Denmark was well represented at the third International Judo Training Camp in July at Sportdorf Maiernegg-Alps in Austria. This Scandinavian country sent 56 judokas, men and women, to the camp, all members of the Dans Judo-Sports Forbund, or the YMCA Sport Federation.

The Norwegian IJL Section sent two judokas to the camp while the Danish YMCA Judo Association in North Germany sent four to the international gathering place.

The YMCA Judoka of Denmark is preparing an international meeting for YMCA and YWCA judo players from all countries of the world for an international conference and tournament in Copenhagen. The Danes are arranging free living accommodations for all foreigners who have official representation.

Those planning to come are urged to contact Major Knud Janson, Bakke-draget 41, Birkerød, Denmark, in charge of the arrangements.

WILCOX GOES TO HOLLAND

Johannesburg, South Africa — Wilcox Mquio, prominent in South African judo circles who left the country on an exit permit to go to Kenya, has gone to Holland to join Dr. G. F. M. Schutte (sixth dan), operator of the largest judo organization in the Netherlands.

Dr. Schuttee, a 67-year-old dentist, met Wilcox, a third dan judoist, in Nairobi and worked with him in the gym Wilcox operated there.

Now Wilcox will work as a full-time judo instructor at youth clubs in Bloemendaal and train for Ne-Waza.

KOREANS ENTER JUDO MEET

Seoul — The Korean Yudo College in Seoul has decided to send a team of judomen to Tokyo to compete in the coming Universiad to be held in the Japanese capitol.

Decision to participate has created widespread attention in Korea.



JAPANESE TEAM AT SALT LAKE — Tokyo — Three-time champion Isao Okano heads up the 12-man Japanese team that went to the 5th World Judo Tournament in Salt Lake City. He is the 1967 All-Japan Champion, Olympic middleweight champ and world middleweight champion. The Japanese team are: Top, left to right: Hirobumi Matsuda, Takabumi Murooka, Yuei Nakaya and Hiroshi Hataya. Center, left to right: Shinichi Enshuku, Eichi Maruki, Isao Okano and Nobuyuki Sato. Bottom, left to right: Takeshi Matsuzaka, Mitsuo Matsunaga, Nobuyuki Maejima and Masatoshi Shinomaki. Nobuyuki Sato was runner-up for the 1967 All-Japan title, losing to Okano in the finals April 30. Matsunaga was the 1966 All-Japan champion and runner-up in the world championship in Rio de Janeiro, losing in the finals to Holland's Anton Geesink, and a quarter-finalist in the 1967 All-Japan Judo Championships. He was semi-finalist for the past two years in the All-Japan Judo Championships. Shinomaki is a holder of a World College heavyweight championship and placed third in the All-Japan College Championships last year. Maejima won the heavyweight title in the Asian Judo Championships. Maruki was a quarter-finalist in this year's All-Japan Judo Championships.

SUMO CHAMP MARRIED

Tokyo — Japan's grand sumo champion Taiho is a married man. He took a bride unto himself after capturing the Tokyo Summer Tournament and went off with his bride on a ten-day honeymoon to Europe.

The bride is the former Yoshiko Okuni, 19, daughter of a hotel proprietor in Akita Prefecture of north central Japan. The bride wore Japanese gowns reported to have cost nearly \$14,000 at the ceremony that was attended by 1,300 guests.

Most of the invited persons were officials of the Japanese Sumo Association and dignitaries from the political, industrial and entertainment world.

The 27-year-old Taiho told reporters at the wedding he doesn't expect his new marital status to affect his professional life as a wrestler. In fact, he added, "I might even do better because I'll be more relaxed than ever before."

Upon his return home from his European honeymoon, the sumo champ gave away twenty-two TV sets to the poor, choosing families that were living on welfare. The gift-giving was to commemorate his marriage.

ARMY LEARNING AIKIDO

Zama (HQ. U.S. Army in Japan) — U.S. Army personnel stationed in Japan are showing increasing interest in the ancient Japanese self defense sport of aikido.

The Zama Aikikai Branch was first organized in April 1962 by Captain Edward Riggs. The chapter started with 29 military and civilian personnel members and subsequently was chartered by the Aikikai World Headquarters in Tokyo which provides qualified instructors.

Recently, Army 1st Lieut. William Grogan, officer in charge, Tokyo Area Communications Center, Camp Drake, Japan, organized a Camp Drake Aikido team with the aid of Third Grade Black Belt holder Robert Days, DAC at the Tokyo Communications Center.

NEW MORMON JUDO CLUB

by Mrs. Pat Strange

West Australia — The Kotahi Mormon Judo Club has been organized at Doubleview, with junior boys and girls, aged 12 and up, as the pupils.

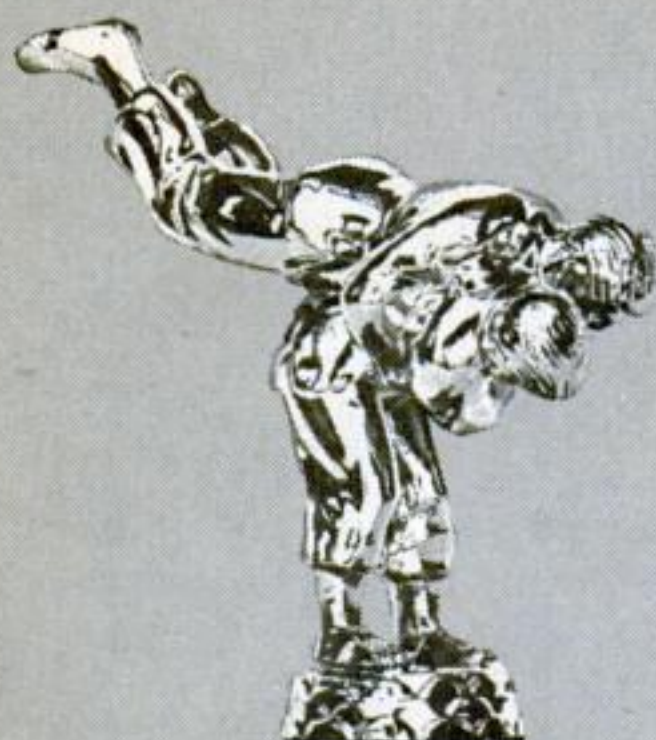
The teacher is Miss Ngawai Hinga, a New Zealander who came to West Australia for a holiday some time ago and decided to stay. She has taught judo extensively in New Zealand and currently holds the West Australian women's lightweight title.



JAPAN-BOUND — Welcomed by lovely stewardess at right, this is the U.S. Karate team, coaches and officials before departure from Los Angeles Airport via Japan Air Lines to take part in the second good-will U.S.-Japan Collegiate Tournament. Team was chosen from the winners of the 1966 All-American Karate Tournament and from among its major component organizations. Three of the officials in photo were there just to say goodbye and good-luck and were, second from left, George Takahashi, chief secretary of All-America Karate Federation; fourth from left: Yutaka Yaguchi, chief instructor, Western Region, AAKF and Hidetaka Nishiyama, AAKTC representative. Others from left are: Rei Fujikawa, Constantine Equinoa, Philip Auerbach, Gene Takahashi (Team Coach), Frank Smith, Paul White, Ray Dalke. (Photo by Japan Air Lines)



KARATE SCHOLARSHIP — Hidetaka Abe, 24, (left) displays special flag from Japan Karate-do Federation to George Nakahara, student instructor at the University of California dojo club of the U.S. Karate Federation. Abe, holder of a fourth degree black belt, is the recipient of the 1967 U.S. Wado-Kai Karate-do Federation academic scholarship. He arrived in San Francisco via Japan Air Lines and was greeted by Nakahara. Abe is a 1966 agricultural administration graduate of Tokyo's Meiji University and will teach at the Berkeley dojo. He was the All-Japan Collegiate Karate Tournament Champion in 1965. (Japan Air Lines Photo)



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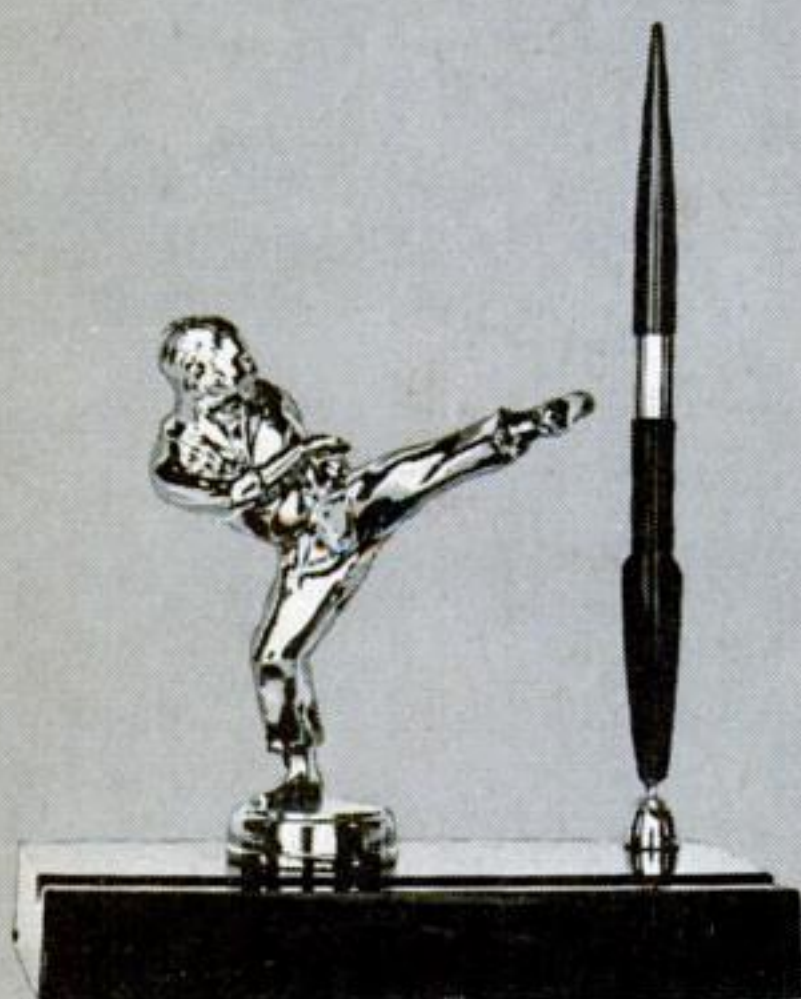


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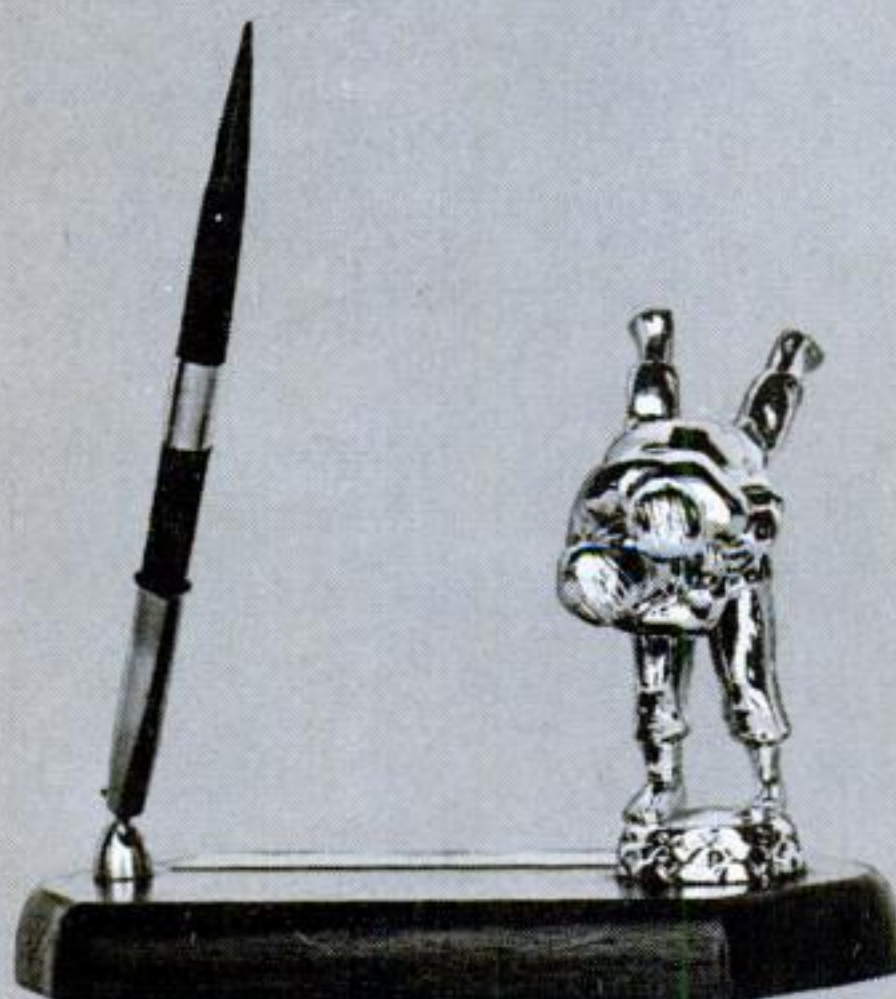


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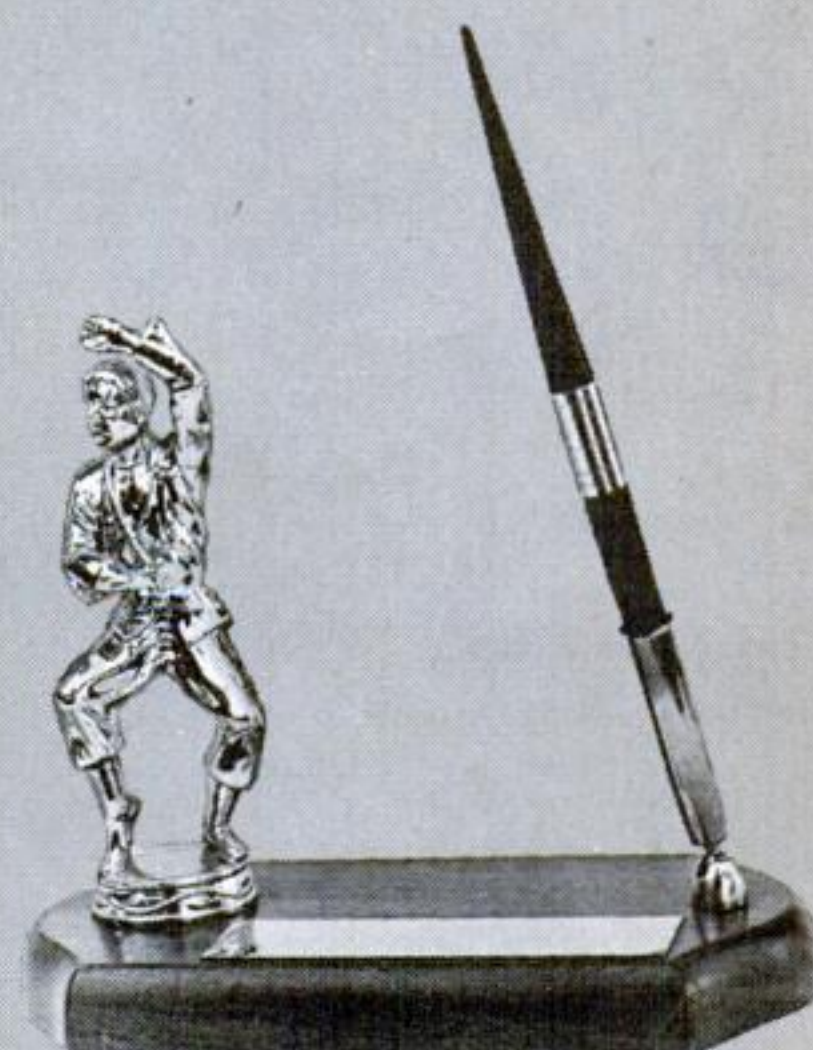
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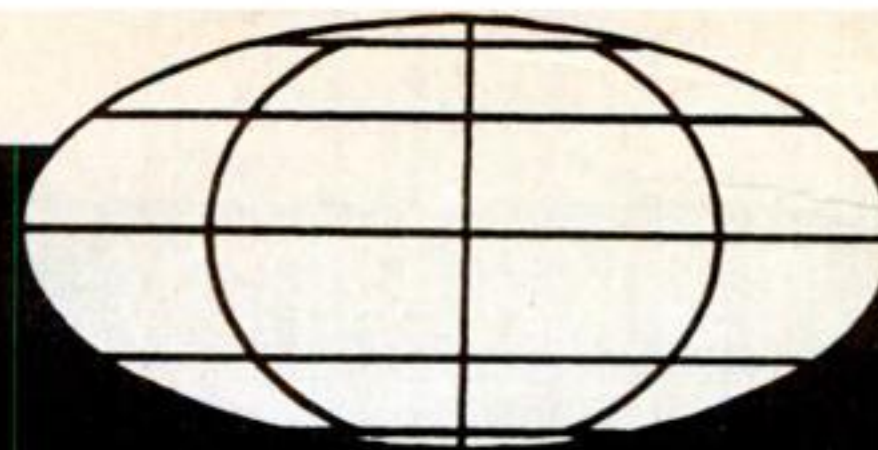
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World Wide Tourneys



1st Annual N.Y. Moo Duk Kwan Tang Soo Do Intra-Associational Karate Championships

Brooklyn — West Village Karate Club captured the team trophy at the East New York YMHA in the first major Intra-Association Karate competition under auspices of the New York Moo Duk Kwan.

Participating were the member schools, which also vied for individual trophies. The winning school's instructors are Robert C. Sohn, 2nd Dan, and Vincent J. Nunno, 2nd Dan. The Team Trophy will be rotated yearly to the winning team.

An honorary black belt certificate was awarded to Mr. Nunno for outstanding assistance and cooperation in the formation of the New York Moo Duk Kwan. All of the competitors used Korean style techniques and the competition ran smoothly, with good judging. A great variety of kicking techniques were put into action.

In addition several demonstrations were put on for the audience. These included body conditioning demonstrations, advanced sparring, high kata, speed and power breaking, and the shattering of a 98-pound stone with a punch by Eugene Perceval, 2nd Dan.

RESULTS: *Novice Class:* J. Rockett, Highland Park YMCA; R. Negron, West Village; H. Polito, School of Korea. *Green Belt:* J. Roumain, West Village; T. Morriale, West Village; N. Solomowitz, West Village. *Red (Brown) Belt:* J. Melendez, West Village; J. Debellas, West Village; T. Calcaterra, School of Korea. *Black Belt Form:* J. Santiago, School of Korea; J. Addonisio, School of Korea; J. Soria, East New York YMHA. *Black Belt Sparring:* M. Masley, West Village; J. Addonisio, School of Korea; J. Santiago, School of Korea.

Universal Open Karate Championships

New York — La Puppet of the Brooklyn School of Karate won the heavyweight black belt championship and the grand championship in the first annual Universal Open Karate tournament. The event brought together more than 700 contestants from eight countries, representing different styles of karate.

It was held in New York's Manhattan Center and was the first of its kind held on the East Coast. It was sponsored by Richard Chun of Korean Moo Duk Kwan Tang Soo Do system in New York, the Korean Tae Kwon Do Assn., Seoul, Korea and the American Tang Soo Do Assn., Washington, D.C.

Tournament president was Un Yong Kim, counselor of the Embassy Korean Mission to the U.N. Co-chairmen were Dr. R. Gordon Hoxie, Congressman John W. Murphy and Gen. James A. Van Fleet.

The tournament was divided into three championship divisions — free sparring, form and breaking. The scoring system was somewhat similar to the one used in the North American Grand Championship, with one referee,

four judges, and one chief judge presiding over the matches.

The tournament was rated as a success with more than 4,000 spectators watching the events, including many prominent in the karate association fields.

RESULTS: *Free Sparring — Grand Champion:* La Puppet, Brooklyn School of Karate; *Black Belt (heavyweight)* La Puppet; Edward Ulysses, Sumpter Street Karate Club; Maurice Lafreniere, Conn. Tang Soo Do; Neu Kimbrell, Matson Academy of Karate. *Middleweight:* Louis Delgado, Staten Island School of Martial Arts; Own Watson, Kuroi Hyoh School of Karate; Jose Santiago, Fighting Arts Tang Soo Do; Babrow Mitchell, Tang Soo Do Kim Studio. *Brown Belt:* Alexandro Fiorillo, Robert School of Karate; Stephen Ely, Karate Institute; Monroe Marrow, Yun Mu Kwan Karate Institute; Robert Catuccio, Conn. Tang Soo Do. *Green Belt:* William Swift, Brooklyn School of Karate; Taroo Mason; Anthony Mitchell, Uptown Dojo; Paul Banco, Brooklyn Dojo. *Yellow and White Belt:* Ralph Castiaburo, Staten Island Karate Dojo; Daniel Shedarowich, School of Martial Arts; Dominick Palermo, Richard Chun Karate Center; Nelson Gely, Richard Chun Karate Center. *Junior Division:* Ruben Reyes, Richard Chun Karate Center; Domenico Mellina, Richard Chun Karate Center. *Breaking Black Belt Only:* Hector Gujui, Richard Chun Karate Center; Louis Delgado, State Island School of Martial Arts; Joe Hayes, Richard Chun Karate Center. *Form, Black Belt:* La Puppet, Brooklyn School of Karate; Aviles Arturo, Kuroi Hyoh School of Karate; Louis Delgado, Staten Island School of Martial Arts. *Brown Belt:* Phil Cunningham Jr., Tang Soo Do Kim Studio; Raymond Lennon, International School of Self-Defense; Leacock Speedy, Brooklyn School of Karate. *Green Belt:* Joseph Apisa, International School of Self-Defense; Lawrence Merritt, Uptown Dojo; Charles Griffith, International School of Self-Defense.

Northwest Karate Championships

Tacoma, Washington — Some of the finest karate talent available in the Pacific Northwest took part in the second annual Northwest Karate Championships. Predominating were Okinawan, Korean and Japanese styles.

The tournament was one of the smoothest operating events in the area, despite a double elimination program. The new scoring system introduced by Mr. Cho in recent tournaments in New York, Las Vegas and California State prevailed.

Results: *White Belt Division, lightweight:* Francisco Labalan, Rick Kennedy, Bob Daley. *Heavyweight:* Dave Sandberg, Mike Sorenson, Rob Martinson. *Brown Belt, lightweight:* Dave Gunnerson, Bill Kunkle, Dennis Clive. *Heavyweight:* Duane Sammons, Joe Powe, Bill Porter. *Black Belt Division, lightweight:* Steve Greene, Bill Frickelton, Russ Sinclair. *Heavyweight:* Ernest Brennecke, Mike Youngren, Bob Hill.

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East Coast Regional Pan American Games And World Judo Championship Trials

New York — Richard Walters, the Pan American judo champ from Philadelphia won top honors in the heavy-weight division of the East Coast Regional Pan American Games and World Judo Championship Trials held here early in June at the State of New York Building on the site of the former World's Fair.

Forty-one contestants from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, North Carolina and Georgia competed for the 24 positions to represent the East Coast at the final trials at the University of Minnesota this summer.

In addition to Walters, other prominent contestants included the Macabian champion Bernie Lepkofker. In the 205 pounds and over category, Alan Coage placed second in the 1967 national championship. First and second place winners received a week's clinic on Methods of Training at the Ishikawa Dojo in Philadelphia. The clinic is sponsored by the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Although six weight divisions had been scheduled, there was not a single entry in the open division.

RESULTS: 139 lb.: Larry Yakata, American Buddhist Academy; Brian Yakata, American Buddhist Academy; Charles Medani, Goddard Judo Club; Edward Kaneta, American Buddhist Academy. 154 lb.: Gerald Spence, Wagner St. John; Leonard Carter, Charleston Judo Club; Gerald Lindo, Wagner-St. John; Daniel Pattillo, Wagner-St. John. 176 lb.: Odell Terry, Judo Inc.; Dan Nixon, Atlanta Judo Club; Paul Freeman, American Budokai; Richard Therriem, unattached (Penna.). 205 lb.: Robert Crowl, American Budokai; Joe Turchiano, Jo-A1's Judo School; Jodie Glore, West Point; Kenny Pollard, Prospect Park YMCA. Heavyweight: Richard Walters, Ishikawa Judo Club; Allen Coage, Judo Inc.; Bernard Lepkofker, Judo Twins; Robert Terry, Menlo Judo Club.

Western Area Judo Championships

by Paul Redgrave

Cheltenham — Swindon defeated the Plymouth Judo Club 227 points to 172 to win in the finals of the Western Area Judo Championships in the YMCA Sports Hall here. The Boy Taylor Trophy was awarded to the five-man team.

The result was in doubt until the last two men had fought. A new points scoring system was in force that allowed a contestant to score up to five ippons (full points) on an opponent before the contest was over.

That total and the points awarded by two judges made up the final aggregate.

Plymouth, however, performed well in two other events. The Cooksley Shield for any grade under 20 was convincingly won for them by SWEB apprentice brownbelter Barry Warren who defeated S. Smith, a blue belt from Weymouth.

The Henley's Challenge Cup for individual contest, any grade, which makes the winner practically a western area open champion, went to Barry Smith, a black belt, twice winner of the title. He beat Dave Atrill, a brown belt, who is also from the Plymouth Club. Smith took Atrill over for a full ippon with his now famous tsuri-komi-goshi.

Teams taking part in the tournament came from Plymouth, Swindon, Weymouth, Bristol and Torquay.

Promotional Team Tournament

by Antonio V. Mendoza

Manila — Sponsored by the Philippine Amateur Judo Association, a Promotional Team Tournament was held recently at the PAJA gym with the following results:

1st place — Clark Team A, Virgil Jobe (Captain), 2nd dan; Gordon D. Harber, 1st dan; Dick Rasnic, 2nd brown, Andy Ling, 3rd brown, William Lain, white belt.

2nd place — MIT Team A. Thomas Tan (Captain) 2nd dan; Napoleon Abayang, 1st dan; Jose Ginez, brown belt; Reynaldo Jayle, brown belt; Isagani San Angel, brown belt.

3rd place — Clark Team B; Edwin Saiki, 2nd dan; John Law, 2nd dan; Ernest Moore, 3rd brown; Dennis Mercer, 3rd brown, William Sherlock, white belt.

All-Star Championships

Los Angeles — Outstanding black belt trophy went to Tony Tulleners and the black belt trophy went to Ron Glaubitz at the All-Star Championships hosted for the second time by Takayuki Kubota at the L.A. California State College gymnasium.

It was an open tournament with all styles allowed to compete and there were liberal representations from all the major styles. Emphasis was placed on good refereeing and clean points and keeping injuries minimized. All contestants were required to have at least a year's training. White belts were not permitted to score points to the face. A new innovation was a health form required of all contestants.

Represented in demonstrations or as officials were such karate dignitaries as Korea's Sea Oh Choo, Chuck Norris, Ed Parker, among others.

RESULTS: White: Russell Koontz, Tang Soo Do; Ben Urquidez, Kenpo; David Blair, Shito Ryu; Thomas Sulak, Shito Ryu. Brown: Gregory Baines, Kenpo; Rubin Uriuidez, Kenpo; Danny Sass, Kenpo; Jake Sabori. Black: Ron Glaubitz, Shotokan; Frank Noel, Shito Ryu; Jim Bottoms, Ryu-Dojo; Willie Norris, Tang Soo. Outstanding black belt: Tony Tulleners, Shotokan; Al Riturban, Shito Ryu; Ralph Castellanos, Goshu Ryu; Isamu Manako, Shotokan.

Armed Forces Judo Tournament

Stewart AFB, Newburgh, New York — Junior Division: Paul Stauble, Kingston Judo Club; Donald Sproule, Kingston Judo Club; David Hoffman, Kingston Judo Club. Brown Belt Division: Gary Dobson, unattached; Harold Tedder, Stewart AFB; James Weatherford, Jr., Stewart AFB. Senior Division White Belt: Robert E. O'Donnell, New City Judo Club; Daniel Fitzpatrick, unattached; Kevin C. Feury, New City Judo Club. Best technique: Robert Todor, Kingston Judo Club. Tournament Director: Al Girard. Referees: Walt Shumway, Bob Philley, Fred Margolis.

2nd Quebec Karate Championship

Quebec. — Black Belt: Paul Graves, Kenpo, Providence, Rhode Island; Leon Wallace (Goju), New York; Jeff Goldberg (Tang Soo Do), Waterbury, Conn. Brown Belt: Jean Guy Angell (Shorin Ryu), Montreal, Canada; Kenneth Pistaccio (Kenpo), Providence, Rhode Island; Ralph Bomba (Kenpo), Providence, Rhode Island. Green Belt: Michael Lefebvre (Shorin Ryu), Montreal, Canada; Mario Riel (Shorin Ryu), Montreal, Canada; Ballen Draffen (Goju), New York. Yellow Belt: James Cassidy (Shorin Ryu), Montreal; Bill Devlin (Kenpo), Providence. Women's Division: Susanne Foley, Ottawa, Canada; Carol Buckley (Kenpo), Providence, Rhode Island; Connie Jones (Shorin Ryu), Montreal. Junior Division: Ed O'Leary (Tang Soo Do), Waterbury, Conn.; Joseph Antioheci (Tang Soo Do), Waterbury, Conn.; Dan O'Leary (Tang Soo Do), Waterbury, Conn.

Northern Pacific Nationals

Fairfield, Calif. — In a well-fought match, John Mathews of the Rembukan Karate Club, defeated Rodrigo Dela Pina of Travis AFB to win the tournament's grand championship. The loser, showing great promise, is a student of Sensei Miyagi of Hawaii.

More than 300 contestants took part in the tournament, conducted in the gym of the Armijo High School which was packed with spectators.

Tournament winners received their awards from Tournament Queen Miss Lavon Sanza, Miss Napa County. Assisting in coordinating the event were Ed Parker, Ralph Castro and Al Reyes. Retired champions Mike Stone and Chuck Norris served as officials. Demonstrations were put on by Prof. A. D. Emperado of Hawaii and his chief instructors Al Reyes, Tony Ramos, Charles Gaylord, Joe Halbuna (Kenpo-Karate), Al Dela Cruz, Al Dacoscos, Sefu Wong, Chew Ching (Kung-Fu), Ed Parker and Ralph Castro (Kenpo-Karate) and children of the various instructors.

RESULTS: White Belt (lightweight division): Phil Cornin, Susan Self Defense Institute; Felix Teodosio, Roberts School of Karate; Hilio Raquino, Ken Shu Kan Karate Doh, Travis AFB. **White Belt (middleweight division):** Pat Mathews, Rembukan Karate Club; Albert Arca, Rembukan Karate Club; Tom Harris, Okano's Karate Dojo. **White Belt (heavyweight division):** Philip Palmes, Dai Nippon Butoku Kai; Robert Mardian, Stanford University Karate Club; Jay Nunemoto, Kajukenbo Institute, Fairfield Branch. **Brown Belt (lightweight division):** Richard Alemany, Ralph Castro's Kemp Karate; Michael Salaices, Harry Hutching's Kenpo Karate; Jim and Richard Noble, Karazenpo. **Brown Belt (heavyweight division):** Gregory Baines, Harry Hutching's Kenpo Karate; Isaac Villanueva, International Karate Assn.; Gean Toney, Chun's Karate School. **Black Belt (lightweight division):** Rodrigo Dela Pina, Kan Shu Kan Karate Doh, Travis AFB; Joseph Davis, Suisun Self-Defense Institute; David Reyes, Way of Japan. **Black Belt (heavyweight division):** John Mathews, Rembukan Karate Club; Larry Demeritt, Tracy's Kenpo Karate; Ron Marchini, Rembukan Karate Club. **Grand Champion:** John Mathews, Rembukan Karate Club; Rodrigo Dela Pina, Kan Shu Kan Karate Doh, Travis AFB. **Team Trophy:** Rembukan Karate Club.

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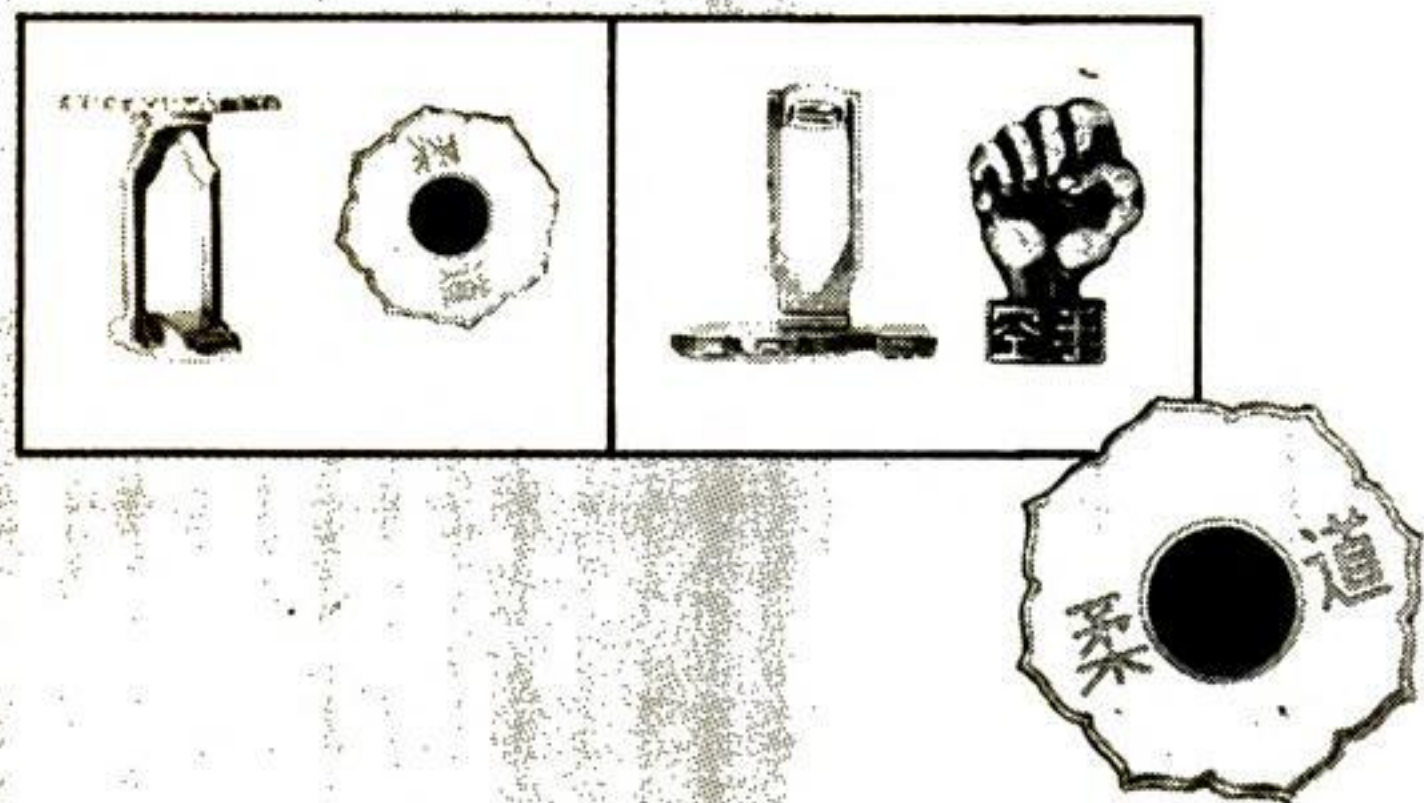
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World Wide Tourneys



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American Judo & Ju Jitsu Federation, Region I Championships

Chico, California — 7-8 lightweight: Don Watterson, Eureka; Kevin Randolph, Arcata; Steven Sanchez, Sacramento. 7-8 heavyweight: Steven Crosby, Sukoshi; Martin Fauria, Arcata; Ronnie Moller, Medford Academy. 7-8 Division Champion: Steven Crosby. 9-10 lightweight: Jack Raichart, Law's; Trebor Allen, Law's; Jim Crane, Chico. 9-10 heavyweight: Bobby Crittenden, Arcata; Kelly Borgman, Klamath Falls; Gary Ray, Redding. 9-10 Division Champion: Jack Raichart. 11-12 lightweight: Dennis Revuelto, Sukoshi; Terry Bonawitz, Eureka; Stephen Tropp, Arcata. 11-12 heavyweight: Greg Emplit, Sukoshi; Richard Soares, San Jose Y; Mark Constans, Redding. 11-12 Division Champion: Dennis Revuelto. 13-14 lightweight: Steve Poindexter, Sacramento; Dave Hedor, Law's; Robert Charles, San Jose Y. 13-14 heavyweight: Charles Bennett, Klamath Falls; Jim Lemus, Sacramento; Estle McLeland, Sukoshi. 13-14 Division Champion: Charles Bennett. 15-16 lightweight: Ron Sabey, Law's; Jim Emplit, Sukoshi; Dale Ikuta, San Jose Y. 15-16 heavyweight: Jack Fender, Medford YMCA; Marty McLean, Estes Schools; Doug Rohl, Arcata. 15-16 Division Champion: Ron Sabey. Senior White lightweight: Robert Dees, Medford Academy; Ken McIntosh, Sukoshi; Jerry Porter, Estes Schools; Sr. White heavyweight: Don Peery, Redding; Dick Dougherty, Estes Schools; Jim Honsicker, Sukoshi. Sr. White Division Champion and John Adams Trophy: Don Perry. Senior Brown lightweight: Osamu Beppu, Law's; Henry Charles, San Jose Y; Eric Kortesmaki, College of Redwoods; Sr. Brown, heavyweight: Lee Lawson, College of Redwoods; Glen Castlic, San Jose Y; Dave Cuffaro, San Jose Y. Sr. Brown Division Champion: Lee Lawson. Sr. Black: Gene Bailey, Chico; Jim Meyer, Arcata. Intermediate Open: Steve Hogan, Arcata; Jim Siaz, Paradise; Dennis Cater, Law's. Intermediate Overall Champion: Steve Hogan.

New York Judo Yudanshakai

New York — Final standings: Judo, Inc.; Queen Judo Center; Wagner, St. Johns Judo Club.

Each team consisted of ten men with a limit of four Yudanshakai per team.

West Australian Womens State Tourney

by Mrs. Pat Strange

Northam, Australia — The state eliminations to decide the state representatives for the women's state team at the National Championships were held at the Kudokan Judo Institute on May 21st. A surprise entry was Eileen Jones who retired in 1963 because of her illness after she had held the state open title for three years.

In a successful comeback, she fought well to head the points list, followed by Jenny Rider, recently graded to 3rd kyu brown belt by visiting Korean 5th dan Ke Hyung No.

In her last bout, Jenny had the misfortune to suffer a broken collar bone in a bad fall at the edge of the mat. She refused to stay down, however, and plans a vigorous training program in order to compete in the state championships later in the year.

Sisters Suzanne and Jenny Donaldson performed well, placing third and fourth, respectively. Suzanne moved up from first reserve to a team placing. Two junior girls from Northam — Barbara Marnham and Leonie Corbitt — competed and showed up well against the senior girls, auguring well for the standard of women's competition in the future.

RESULTS: Group 1: J. Ryder, 22 points; S. Donaldson, 18 points; L. Corbitt, 13 points; J. Watson, two points. Group 2: E. Jones, 15 points; J. Donaldson, eight points; B. Marnham, seven points. Finals: E. Jones, 30 points; J. Ryder, 17 points; S. Donaldson, eight points; J. Donaldson, five points.

YMHA Invitational Junior Shiai

Philadelphia — 11 and under, lightweight division, male: Roy Burlbut, Judo of Greater Washington; Jeffrey Nichols, Judo of Greater Washington; Michael Cumberland, Judo, Inc. Baltimore. 11 and under, heavyweight, male: Lance Miyamoto, Judo Inc.; Andrew Garratt, Merion Dojo; Thomas Malone, Judo of Greater Washington. 12-13, lightweight, male: Jerry Shedd, Judo of Greater Washington; John Scull, Merion Dojo; Edward Mekey, Judo of Greater Washington. 12-13, heavyweight, male: Eric Roberts, Judo of Greater Washington; Hajime Ishikawa, Merion Dojo; Steve Givens, Judo of Greater Washington. 14-16, lightweight, male: Russell Scott, Ishikawa Judo Club; Edward Callan, Lower Bucks Judo Club; William Cunningham, Goddard Judo Club. 14-16, heavyweight, male: Patrick Hassan, Northern Virginia Judo Club; Boris Lloyd, Judo of Greater Washington; Robert Page, Judo of Greater Washington. 13 and under, lightweight, female: Carol Gar-rat, Merion Dojo; Wanda-Lee Tilley, Central YMCA, Philadelphia. 13 and under, heavyweight, female: Corrine Vaill, Judo of Greater Washington; Atsuko Ishikawa, Merion Dojo. 14 and over, lightweight, female: Bessie Ellins, Cook A.A.; Eileen Downey, Cook A.A. 14 and over, heavyweight, female: Pamela Rule, Northern Virginia Club; Fumiko Ishikawa, Merion Dojo; Shelly Goodrich, Lower Bucks Judo Club.

Canadian Centennial Judo Championships

by Kei Tsumura

Montreal — As expected, Canada's Olympic silver medallist at Tokyo, Doug Rogers, 5th dan from Vancouver, B.C. bulled his way to the heavyweight crown of the Canadian Centennial Judo Championship here at the University of Montreal's Winter Stadium. But he nearly blew the title in the early rounds to an 18-year-old neophyte 1st-dan from Toronto.

Young Larry Kaminski, showing no awe for the Olympic medallist, dumped Rogers unceremoniously in their first meet. The near-throw wasn't worth any points, but it was the closest to defeat the champion has experienced in recent years. Rogers eventually pinned Kaminski in the early bout, and when they met again in the finals Rogers caught Kaminski with a perfect uchimata (inner-thigh

throw) for the championship, his third in a row.

In the lightheavy class finals, favorite Mike Johnson, Canada's "Isao Inokuma," 3rd-dan of Toronto, eked out a close decision over popular Giles Champagne, 2nd-dan of Ottawa. Champagne was one of the few fighters in the tournament who went through the matches without a point scored against him.

In the middleweight division, Gord Buttle, 1st-dan of Toronto, scored two half points in his fight for the title against George Perry of Saskatchewan to win the middleweight division. In the lightweight division, two classy British Columbia Nisei fighters met in the finals with tough Tokumo Tsumura, 2nd-dan of Richmond, taking the title by defeating Vancouver's Robert Horii, 2nd-dan, with an armlock. Pat Bolger, the reigning Canadian featherweight champion, retained his title by defeating young Ricky Yodogawa, 1st-dan of Steveston, B.C.

The five champions of this event competed in Canada in the Pan American judo championships in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Oklahoma Judo Federation

Oklahoma City — The Oklahoma Judo Federation closed its 1966-67 season after hosting its first AAU-USJF state championship at the Oklahoma City Central YMCA, attracting 65 players from 14 clubs.

Competition was limited to Oklahoma judoka. Airman 1/c Dean Tower, newly assigned to Altus Air Force Base and fresh from a fifth place in the nationals, emerged as Oklahoma Champion for 1967.

RESULTS: Seniors, Overall Champion: Dean Tower, Altus AFB; 139 lbs: Norman Lee, Tulsa YMCA; Mike Mele, Oklahoma University; Cray Gregston, Oklahoma City Central YMCA. 154 lbs: Dean Tower, Altus AFB; Buster Holloway, Oklahoma University; Mike Misco, Judo of Tulsa, Inc. 176 lbs: David Wure, Oklahoma City Central YMCA; Wiley Smith, Lone Star, Sapulpa; Gary Rudenick, Oklahoma University. 205 lbs: Ron Butler, Tulsa YMCA; Pete Barker, Tulsa YMCA; John Bush, Judo of Tulsa, Inc. Heavyweight: Alvin Holland, McFarland YMCA; Bob Allen, Lone Star, Sapulpa; Bill Teason, Oklahoma Academy of Judo. Juniors: Overall Champion, Fred Maxwell, McFarland YMCA. 72 lbs: Stephen Koloff, Oklahoma Academy of Judo; Mark Johnston, Oklahoma Academy of Judo; Darrell McCray, McFarland YMCA. 87 lbs: Roy Tipton, McFarland YMCA; Buddy Good, Tulsa YMCA; Robert Jones, Tulsa YMCA. 102 lbs: Jeff Buchan, Bartlesville YMCA; Gregg Moscoe, Oklahoma University; Richard Jones, Tulsa YMCA. 122 lbs: Tom Litteer, Bartlesville YMCA; Darral Cooper, Judo of Tulsa, Inc.; Randy Welch, Mid-Del. 142 lbs: Don Johnson, Judo of Tulsa, Inc.; Ray Richter, Bartlesville YMCA; Steve Temerlin, Oklahoma University. Heavyweight: Fred Maxwell, McFarland YMCA; Jackie Ballard, Bartlesville YMCA; Terry Callahan, Ft. Sill.

Tulsa YMCA, with 12 points led the point scoring, followed by McFarland and Bartlesville YMCAs which tied for second, each with 10 points. Oklahoma University had eight points, Judo of Tulsa Inc., seven; Oklahoma Academy of Judo, six; Lone Star, Sapulpa and Oklahoma City Central, each had four, Altus AFB had three, and there was one each for Mid-Del and Ft. Sill.

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CONTINUED

N.Y. Junior Judo Yudanshakai

New York — Age 8: F. Sanchez, North Hudson; G. Bethes, Judo Inc.; Mark Lawless, Judoka Ltd. Age 9: J. Buchman, Fighting Arts; Moses Danzer, American Buddhist Academy; J. DePalma, Pros. Pk. YMCA. Age 10: J. Amioka, American Buddhist Academy; B. Jackson, Fighting Arts; L. Enski, American Buddhist Academy. Age 11: G. Scott, American Buddhist Academy; E. Scholl, Judo Inc.; M. Miller, American Judo Academy. Age 11: B. Asai, American Buddhist Academy; E. Amioka, American Buddhist Academy; A. White, American Judo Academy. Age 13: A. Amioka, American Buddhist Academy; R. Hashimoto, American Buddhist Academy; K. Graves, American Buddhist Academy. Age 14: H. Krebs, Island Judo Center; F. Zayas, Pros. Pk. YMCA; T. Bright, Pros. Pk. YMCA. Age 15: B. Yakata, American Buddhist Academy; R. Baversachs, Pro. Pk. YMCA; G. Aniello, American Budokwai. Age 16: M. Gordon, Japan Judo-Karate; D. Sherman, Yonkers; J. Barash, American Buddhist Academy. Age 16 Open: M. Madis, American Budokwai; H. Aaron, United Block Assn.; G. Rodriguez, Inwood Judo Center. Best Technique: B. Yakata, American Buddhist Academy. Sportsmanship: M. Lawless, Judoka Ltd.

City of Aiken First Judo Shiai

Aiken, South Carolina — 9-10 Light: William Brown, Shaw AFB; 9-10 Heavy: Robert Jameson II, Augusta YMCA; Ted Wright, Augusta YMCA; Matt Burke, Aiken Judo Club; 11-12 Light: Jim Cheetham, Aiken Judo Club; Jerry Wooten, Augusta YMCA; Tracy Burn, Aiken Judo Club. 11-12 heavy: Pack Pitts, Aiken Judo Club. 13-14 Light: Bob McCall, Aiken Judo Club; Rickey Lindsey, Shaw AFB.; Mike Pinson, Aiken Judo Club. 13-14 heavy: David Brewer, Nito Judo Club; Clayton Austin, Canton YMCA; Mike Gosline, Aiken Judo Club. 15-16 light: Doug Hoover, Nito Judo Club; Greg Harvey, Aiken Judo Club; Ben Hart, Aiken Judo Club; 15-16 heavy: Steve Harris, Augusta YMCA; Kevin Gosline, Aiken Judo Club; Marcel Walker, Augusta YMCA.

Black Belt Kumite Championship

Akron, Ohio — In this second all-dojo meet, Vinson Cristiano was declared the top winner and presented with a trophy by Richard Baillargeon, head referee.

Black Belt Kumite: V. Cristiano, J. Peck, A. Simmons; Black Belt Kata: J. Gillis, A. Sykes, A. Simmons. Brown Belt Kumite: K. Straus, J. McNulty, B. Bettinazzi. Brown Belt Kata: K. Strauss, C. Romino, B. Nelson. HMAF Most Outstanding Karateka Trophy was presented to Sho Dan James Gillis. HMAF dojos participating were: The Dojo, Karate Club of Columbus, Kandan Karate Club for Teens, Hakkoryu Combative Arts Society, Chillicothe Karate Club, Gary Walker's School of Self-Defense.

A.A.U. Jr. Olympic Judo State Tourney

Albuquerque — Albuquerque's combined YMCA's captured the overall first place perpetual award, a three-foot

trophy sent from Japan by the Armed Forces Judo Association, at the first AAU Junior Olympic Judo Tournament ever held in New Mexico. The events were staged at West Mesa High.

The first place team trophy went to West Mesa's Duke City Judo Club. Second place was awarded to the Albuquerque YMCA, and third to the Albuquerque Boys Club.

The "Outstanding Judo Technique" trophy was earned by Willie Trujillo of Duke City Judo Club and the "Tiger Award" trophy went to Don Evans of the YMCA. Charles Anderson of the KSM Judo Club won the Sportsmanship Trophy.

New Mexico's top teams, with about 100 contestants, took part in the tournament which operated on the five-penalty point system.

Individual award winners were: Under 9 years, light: Blair McLaughlin; heavy, Lance Levthnee. 9-10 years, light, Tom Sorenson; heavy, Don Evans. 11-12 years, light, Bob Johnson, heavy Melvin Oskins. 13-14 years, light, Fernando Leyba; heavy, Kim Jew. 15-16 years, light, Roy Yonemoto, heavy Ben Roybal. 17-18 years, light, Chris Terrazas, heavy Ron Sanchez. Open: Lonnie Martin. Girls: Jane McKinnon, Peg Yeon.

Eastern Canada Karate Championships

By Kei Tsumura

Montreal — Hard-punching Fred Boyka, 1st-dan, of Toronto's Karate School, came through on top against another Torontonians, Ken Fisher, 1st-dan, of the Higashi Karate School, in the finals of the Black Belt division of the third annual Eastern Canada Karate Championships held at the University of Montreal. Montreal kicker Tran Quang Ba of the Lalonde Academy came third.

Nine clubs, with some 203 competitors, participated in this tournament sponsored by the Yoseikan Karate Dojo under direction of sensei, Mr. Ayme Favre, 2nd-dan. Sanctioned by the National Karate Association under president Mas Tsuruoka, 6th-dan, the chief-refereeing chores were ably performed by Shane Higashi, 4th-dan.

RESULTS: *Brown, Blue & Green: Frank Bennett, Higashi Karate School, Toronto; Jean Masse, Yoseikan Karate Dojo, Laval, P.Q.; Gilles Sarault, Langelier, Karate School, Ottawa, Ont. Orange & Yellow: Henrik Verhock, Tsuruoka Karate School; Robert Plante, Yoseikan Karate Dojo, Glenn Hart, Higashi Karate School.*

Summer Individual Promotional Judo

by Antonio V. Mendoza

Manila — Approximately 100 players from various judo clubs affiliated with the Philippine Amateur Judo Association took part in the Summer Individual Promotional Judo Tournament at the PAJA gym, NBI site on United Nations Avenue.

The tournament was conducted on an age basis, regardless of grades.

RESULTS: *9 to 12 years: Daniel Bermundo, Lamberto de la Rosa, Kevin Smith. 13-14 years: Mike Smith, Renato Amores, Gregorio Uy, Jr. 15-19 years: Loreto Nicha, Andy Ling, Manuel Carlos. 20-29 years: Salvador Sanchez, Ernest Moore, Narzal Garcia. 30-39 years: John Law, Wilfredo Macaranas, Alfredo Ho. 40 and above: Jesus Ledesma, Jose Rillo.*

N.Y. State Invitational Judo Tournament

Newburgh, N.Y.—White Belt Division. Lightweight: Franz Bigel, Troy Judo Club; Stan Pidgon, Yonkers YMCA; Ed McNulty, Troy Judo Club. Middleweight: Robert O'Donnell, New City Judo Club; Michael Cohen, Queens Judo Club; Wayne Lenninger, Kingston Judo Club. Heavyweight: Kevin Feury, New City Judo Club; Richard Wennett, New City Judo Club; Kevin Covas, New Paltz Judo Club. Brown Belts. Lightweight: Robert Nieves, Wagner St. John's; Warren Harris, Troy Judo Club; Tom Mikan, Nassau Judo Club. Middleweight: David Connell, Troy; Wayne Seay, Nassau; George Wittenburgh, Queens. Heavyweight: Stephen Zeldow, Queens; Arthur Cannarrow, Queens; James Weatherford, Stewart AFB. Black Belts: Allan Coage, Judo Inc.; Odell Terry, Judo Inc.; Gerald Spence, Wagner St. John. Overall White Belt: Kevin Feury; Robert O'Donnell; Franz Bigel. Overall Brown Belt: Steve Zeldow; David Connell; Robert Nieves. Best Technique: Robert O'Donnell, New City Judo Club. Sportsmanship Trophy: Robert Nieves, Wagner St. John Judo Club.

Metropolitan Assn. AAU Junior Contest

New York — Seven judo groups were represented in this semi-annual group contest held under sanction of the AAU at the Tremont Judo School in the Bronx. The eighty-nine contestants represented the following schools: Judo Academy of Long Islands, Tremont School of Judo, American Buddhist Academy, Samuel Fields YMCA, Atlantic Academy of Judo, Glen Cove YMCA and Rockville Center Recreation. Fred M. Bernstein and Anthony Pereira co-directed the tournament.

RESULTS: 8 year olds: Samuel Small, Atlantic; Kent Kariya, American; Albert Goldson, Tremont. 9 year olds: Othin Hatcher, Tremont; Keith Lyons, Atlantic; Albert Martin, Tremont. 10 year olds: Robert Levene, Tremont; Fred Zydel, American; Kenneth Brown, Atlantic. Light 10 year olds: James Amioka, American; Joseph Ellis, Tremont; Raymond Duen, Tremont. 11-year-olds light: Philip Levene, Tremont; John Neuhoff, Tremont; Bill Sharp, Rockwell. 11 year olds, heavy: Miromu Jonston, American; Gregg Scott, American; Antonio Pereira, Tremont. 12-year-olds, light: Michael Mazzariello, American; Michael Wolk, Judo Academy; H. Small, Atlantic. 12 year olds, heavy: Billy Asai, American; Eric Amioka, American; M. Herman, Tremont. 13 year olds, light: S. Corso, Tremont; G. G. Perez, Eastern District YMCA; Ken Graves, American. 13 year old, heavy: Allan Amioka, American; R. Hashimoto, American; Jerome Neuhoff, Tremont. 14 year olds, light: Paul Riker, Judo Academy; R. Mignogna, Tremont; L. Seetron, Eastern. 14 year olds, heavy: J. Rodriguez, Tremont; M. Feliciano, Tremont; H. Fernandez, Tremont. 15 year olds, light: R. Fernandez, Tremont; David Weiner, Judo Academy; Kenneth Smith, Tremont. 15 year old, heavy: Brian Yakata, American; Carlos Hevia, Tremont; John Burgos, Tremont. 16 year old, light: Edward Kaneta, American; Michael Rivera, Tremont; William Perez, Eastern. 16 year olds, heavy: Carmela Rivers, Tremont; Jesse Barash, Judo Academy; Franklin Torres, Tremont. 16 year olds, open: Stan Vocasek, Samuel Fields YMCA; Roberto Isaac, Tremont; George Rodriguez. Inwood Judo Academy.



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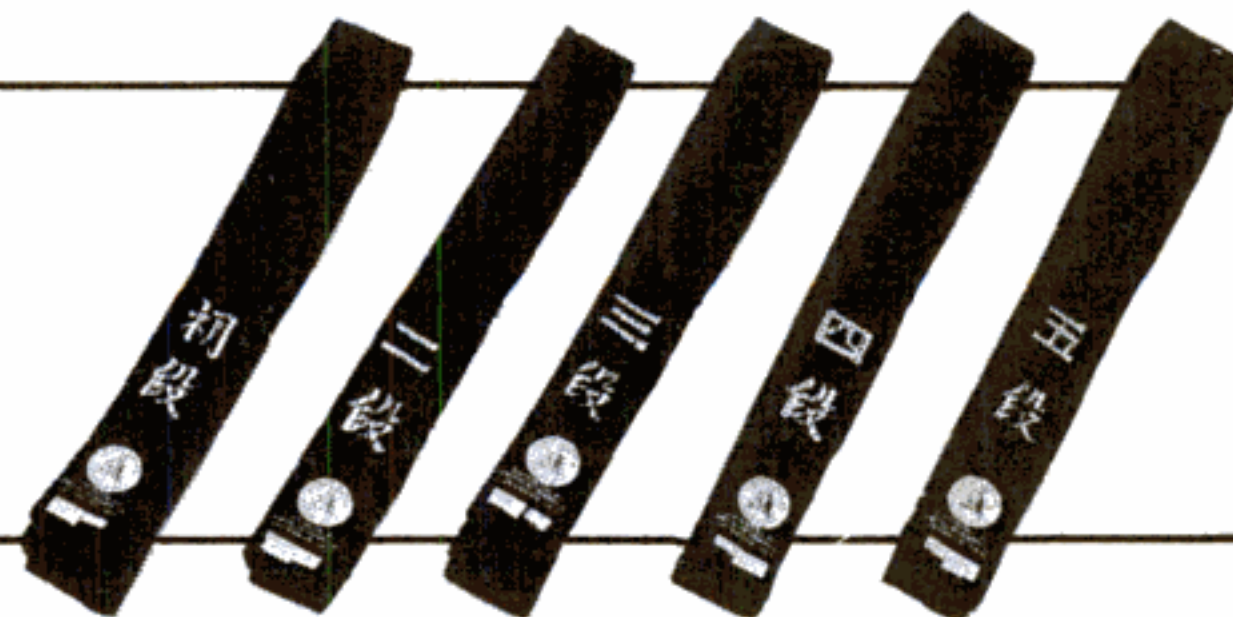
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1 — Ready position. I hold bo with both hands, grabbing it at the approximate center, to await Ivan's attack. In this manner the bo can be used as a counter from both ends.



2 — As Ivan throws a right punch, I step back and at the same time, block his punch with the bo.



3 — With left arm, I counter by swinging the bo clockwise with powerful hip movement to deliver a blow to Ivan's ribs.

KARATE TECHNIQUE

by Fumio Demura

DEFENSE AGAINST ATTACK WITH THE BO



This technique was developed many years ago by peasants in Okinawa as a defense against ruthless sword attacks by Japanese overlords. Made of oak wood, the bo is six feet long and about 1½ inch in diameter. Originally, it was used for on-the-shoulder hauling of water and field crops by the peasants. Today bo fighting is widespread throughout the Pacific. In these photos I am demonstrating this martial art with my partner, Daniel Ivan, who assists me in the operation of the Shito-Ryu Studio of Self-Defense at Santa Ana, California.

4 — I lash out with an overhead attack to my opponent's head. I do this by twisting the bo and using the other end of the weapon.



5 — I use the bo as if delivering an uppercut by swinging my left hand upward into my opponent's chin.



6 — I come back again with another overhead blow, swinging the bo directly into my opponent's head.



7 — I swing the bo backward to take care of any possible attack from the rear.



8 — I thrust the bo forward into my opponent's stomach. I am free to strike the blow most anywhere.

9 — With a hip twist, I use the back end of the bo to hit my opponent's knee. This blow normally will bring an assailant to his knees.



10 — As Ivan slumps to the floor, I deliver another overhead blow to the back of his head.



ROTS O' RUCK

by Dave Enslow



Enslow



"Gotta go now, Blanche!
Gerald wants me to try to bend his arm again!"



Enslow

"Don't be silly! Everybody's learning it!"



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Judo Clubs Inc., 10117 Los Arboles N.E., Albuquerque — Ph. 268-9932
University of New Mexico-NROTC Karate Club, UNM Student Union
Box 1-5, Albuquerque

NEW YORK

Aaron Banks, New York Karate Academy, 144 W. 54th St., New York — Ph. CI 5-8086
American Goju Karate Center, 120 Walker St., New York 10013
Brooklyn Goju Karate School, 2128 Caton Ave., Brooklyn — Ph. CY 5-1269
Bushido Sch. of Self-Defense, 519 Court St., Brooklyn 31 — Ph. MA 4-9184
Central New York School of Karate, 3016 James St., Syracuse — Ph. 437-9417 or 437-3711
Chung San Do-Jung, 77 State St., Binghamton
Freeport School of Karate, 22 S. Grove St. (off Sunrise Hwy.), Freeport — Ph. 378-8934
Int'l Schools of Self-Defense, Inc., 2210 Church Avenue, Brooklyn — Ph. BU 4-9717, BU 4-9179
Johedo Judo Inc., 29 W. Grand St., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. — Ph. OW 9-5112
Kenpo Karate Self-Defense Studios, 15 Palisade Ave., Yonkers — Ph. 969-7899.
Kingston Judo Club, Box 355, Hurley — Ph. 331-1541
Kung Fu - Chinese Shaolin Assoc. (N.Y. Karate Academy), 144 W. 54th St., New York
Long Island Aikikai, 303 Maple Ave., Rockyville Center — Ph. RO 6-8466
Long Island Judo Club, 333 Hempstead Ave., Malverne — Ph. RO 6-8466
Mt. Vernon School of Self-Defense, 52-4th Ave., Mt. Vernon — Ph. OW 9-5535
New York Aikikai, 142 West 18th St., New York City — Ph. OR 5-9606
New York Gojukai, 11 East 17th St., New York 10003
Nisei Judo & Jiu-Jitsu, 2411 Westchester Ave., Bronx 61 — TA 2-9265
Peter Urban Karate Inc., Chinatown Dojo 232 Canal St., N.Y.C.
Queens Judo Center Inc., 106-15 Metropolitan Ave., Forest Hills, New York — Ph. VA 1-0220
Richard Chun Karate Center, Moo Duk Kwan Hqs., 1487 First Ave., New York
Ryukyus Karate Studio, Inc. (Okinawan Shorin-Ryu), 128 Medford Ave. (Rte. 112), Patchogue, L.I., N.Y. — Ph. AT 9-8973
Ryukyus Karate Studio, 50 Lake Grove Blvd., Centereach 11720
S. Henry Cho Karate Institute, 135 W. 23rd St., New York 1 — Ph. OR 5-8579
School of Martial Arts, 515 Broadway, Staten Island — Ph. 447-8771
Ph. 563-4241
Seido Judo Clubs, 139 W. 54th, New York — Ph. CI 5-8086
Sportsman's Kodokan Judo Club, 585 Michigan Ave., YMCA, Buffalo — Ph. TL 4-6952
Staten Island Jiu-Jitsu Karate Dojo, 1285 Casteton Ave., Staten Island 10 — Ph. 447-8587
Tremont School of Judo & Ju-Jitsu Inc., 4271 Broadway, New York 36 — Ph. SW 5-5588
Tremont School of Judo & Ju-Jitsu Inc., 535 Tremont Ave., Bronx 57 — Ph. CY 9-9724
Uptown Dojo - Goju Ryu, 2088A Amsterdam Ave., New York
West Village Karate Club (N.Y. Moo Duk Kwan), 947 E. 85th St., Brooklyn
White Plains School of Self Defense, 117 Main Street, White Plains — Ph. RO 1-9690
World Fighting Arts Inc., 117 W. Chippewa St., Buffalo — Ph. 853-9666
Yun Mun Kwan Karate Inst., 75 8th Ave. (at 14th St.), New York City — Ph. YU 9-6166

NORTH CAROLINA

Canton Judo Club, Robertson Memorial YMCA, Canton
Charlotte Aikido Dojo, 3322 Tuckaseegee Rd., Charlotte — Ph. 596-2889

OHIO

Columbus Central YMCA Judo Club, 40 W. Long St., Columbus — Ph. 224-1131
Fairborn Judo & Karate Club, 12 S. Central, Room 201, Fairborn
Forest City Judo Club, 2161 E. 55th St., Cleveland — Ph. 881-8944
Kata Athletic Club, 522 W. Main, Troy 45373
Nippon Goju-Ryu Karate-Do, 2011 Georgia Ave., Toledo 43613
University Karate Academy, 3130 Jefferson Ave., Cincinnati — Ph. 221-4365

OKLAHOMA

Jack Hwang Inst. of Karate, 1223 N. May Ave., Oklahoma City — Ph. JA 4-0995
Oklahoma Acad. of Judo & Karate, 4131 N.W. 23rd St., Oklahoma City — Ph. WI 2-9388

PENNSYLVANIA

Academy of Okinawan Karate, 328 Sixth Ave., Altoona
Academy of Okinawan Karate, 445 Lincoln Highway, East McKeesport.
Acad. of Okinawan Karate, 3340 Saw Mill Run Blvd., Pittsburgh — Ph. 881-9971
Academy of Oriental Defenses, 6th Floor Elks Bldg., 628 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh
American Jiu-Jitsu Karate Inst., 1000 Kilarney Dr., Pittsburgh — Ph. 884-4440
Bushido Karate Dojo, Westminister & Third, Greensburg — Ph. TE 7-3316
Glenn R. Premru Self-Defense Studios, 8105 Perry Highway, Pittsburgh — Ph. 364-8374
Jsshinryu Karate Club, 100 York Road, New Cumberland — Ph. 774-0549
Judo-Kai, 108 Old York Rd., Jenkintown — Ph. TU 7-2313
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Shuto Karate Club (All Japan Karate-doh Fed.), 119 West Chelton Ave., Philadelphia — Ph. VI4-1114
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Southern Jersey Karate Club, 2843 S. Crescent Blvd., Camden — Ph. 963-8104

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Warren Karate Dojo (USKA) 124 Water St., Warren — Ph. 245-8228

SOUTH CAROLINA

Barkoot's Korean Karate School (Kong Soo Do), 4330 Fort Jackson Blvd., Columbia — Ph. SU 2-7518
Oriental Karate Club, 1866 Capri Drive, Charleston
Southeastern Judo & Karate Institute, Rt. 7, Dreamland Way, Greenville — Ph. 235-4006

TEXAS

Seibukan Karate School, Texas District (All Japan Karate-Doh), 2734 Virginia Street, Houston — Ph. JA 8-1442

UTAH

Black Eagle Federation, 1125 East 21 South, Salt Lake — Ph. 467-5040
Ogden Karate Dojo, 2652 Quincey Ave., Ogden
School of Oyama, 1129 E. 21st South, Salt Lake 84106

WASHINGTON

Bremerton Karate Dojo, 305 N. Callow, Bremerton — Ph. ES 7-7703
Northwest Karate Assn., 5423 So. Washington, Tacoma

Seattle Karate Dojo, 2300 E. Union, Seattle.
Shorin-Ryu Karate Do, 122-4th North, Edmonds 98020
The Seattle Kung-Fu Club, 656 1/2 King St., China Town, Seattle, Ph. AT 4-1543
Yakima School of Shudokan Karate, 220 N. 16th Ave., Yakima — Ph. GL 3-1042

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Jhoon Rhee Institute of Tae Kwon Do, Inc., 1801 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. — Ph. DU 7-0800

WISCONSIN

Kosciuszko Jr. High School Judo Club, 971 W. Windlake Ave., Milwaukee 4 — Ph. DI 4-6365, HI 5-6749
Milwaukee Academy of Karate and Judo, 1717 North 27th St., Milwaukee — Ph. 342-7338 or 445-6749

CANADA

Butokukan Karate Dojo, 873 Beatty #213, Vancouver, B.C.
Canadian Karate Kung Fu, 294-A College St., Toronto 26 — Ph. 363-0857
Ecole Canadienne of Judo & Karate, 4510 St. Denis St., Montreal — Ph. 845-5971
Hamilton Kodokan Judo Club, 55 Victoria Ave. North, Hamilton, Ont. — Ph. 529-4542
Hatashita Judo Club, 131 Queen St. E., Toronto 1, Ont.
Langelier Karate Dojo, 56 A Rideau St., Ottawa, Ont. — Ph. 234-5742
Maple Leaf Judo Club, RR #2, Bowmanville, Ont.
Rene La Londe Judo-Karate Academy, 1216 Stanley, Montreal, Que. — Ph. 861-4012
Samurai School of Karate, 946 Erin St., Winnipeg, Manitoba — Ph. 783-0119
Shotokan Karate Dojo, 6692 Papineau St., Montreal, Quebec — Ph. 722-4949
Tsuruoka Karate School, 782 Yonge St., Toronto — Ph. 924-4385
Winnipeg School of Judo & Karate, 483 1/2 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Wong's Karate Kung Fu Society, 2197 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont.

GUAM

Guam Aikido Dojo, Asan Village, Guam, M.I.

KOREA

Korean Tae Kwon-Karate Academy, 175 Pilun-dong, Chongro-Ku, Seoul, Korea

OKINAWA

Seibu-Kan Karate School, 1094 Aza-Yoshihara, Chatan-Son

PHILIPPINES

Doshin Kai Karate Assn., 149 - 1st St., Balibago, Angeles City

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"By the way..."

(Continued from Page 8)

its kind published in the United States, but if there were a hundred other magazines published on the subject of martial arts, I know I would still buy Black Belt first.

I have bought and read your magazine since your first publication, and will continue to read it. I wish I could do more than just praise and read it.

In the first issues this year you ran a series of feature articles about ninjitsu. I am extremely interested in this art and would like to know if you could give me the address of a company or person who has written a book about ninjitsu. Also, I have tried to get some shuriken made here in my home town and all of the machine shops say it would cost me about \$300 to get one made because of the cost of dyes. So if you know of any company that manufactures these little weapons, I

would appreciate your letting me know about it.

Richard G. McBride
Alabama

We don't know of any ninjitsu book published in English. Neither do we know of any firm that sells such weapons.

Ed.



Interested in Kung Fu

I have noticed that of all the Black Belt issues you have published only one has anything in it about Kung Fu. I am very interested in this art of self-defense, especially unarmed Kung Fu, and would appreciate all the information available, including drawings and photos and clear instructions on its use. It would be great to have a Kung

Fu book published in magazine form. Putting it in a magazine would increase interest enormously.

Albert Fontanes
New York City

Pardon Us

Oops! Our slip was showing in the August issue of Black Belt. We ran an aerial photo of Chicago under the heading, "Storm Clouds Over Chicago" to illustrate a story dealing with the no-holds barred karate affair. We neglected to give credit for the photo to the Santa Fe Railway whose public relations department furnished it to us. We extremely regret this oversight and express our gratitude to the railway for its courtesy.

The Editors

READERS: Because of the tremendous increase of correspondence requesting information, we will no longer be able to reply to those letters not including a self-addressed, stamped envelope.—
Black Belt

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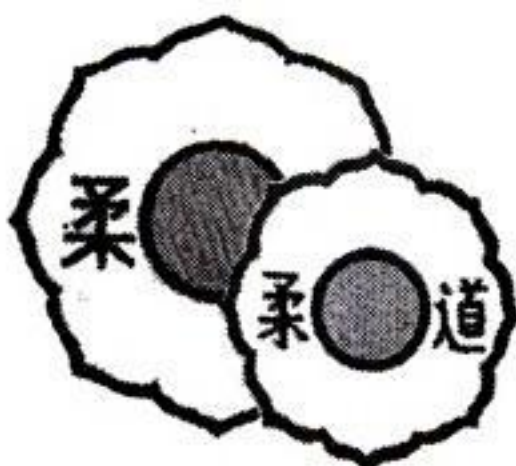
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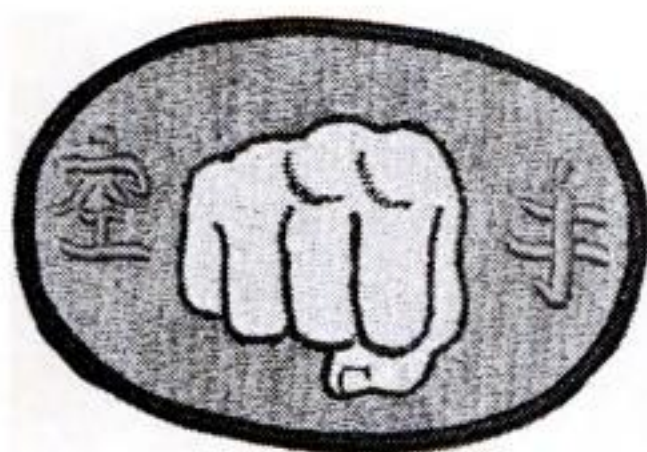
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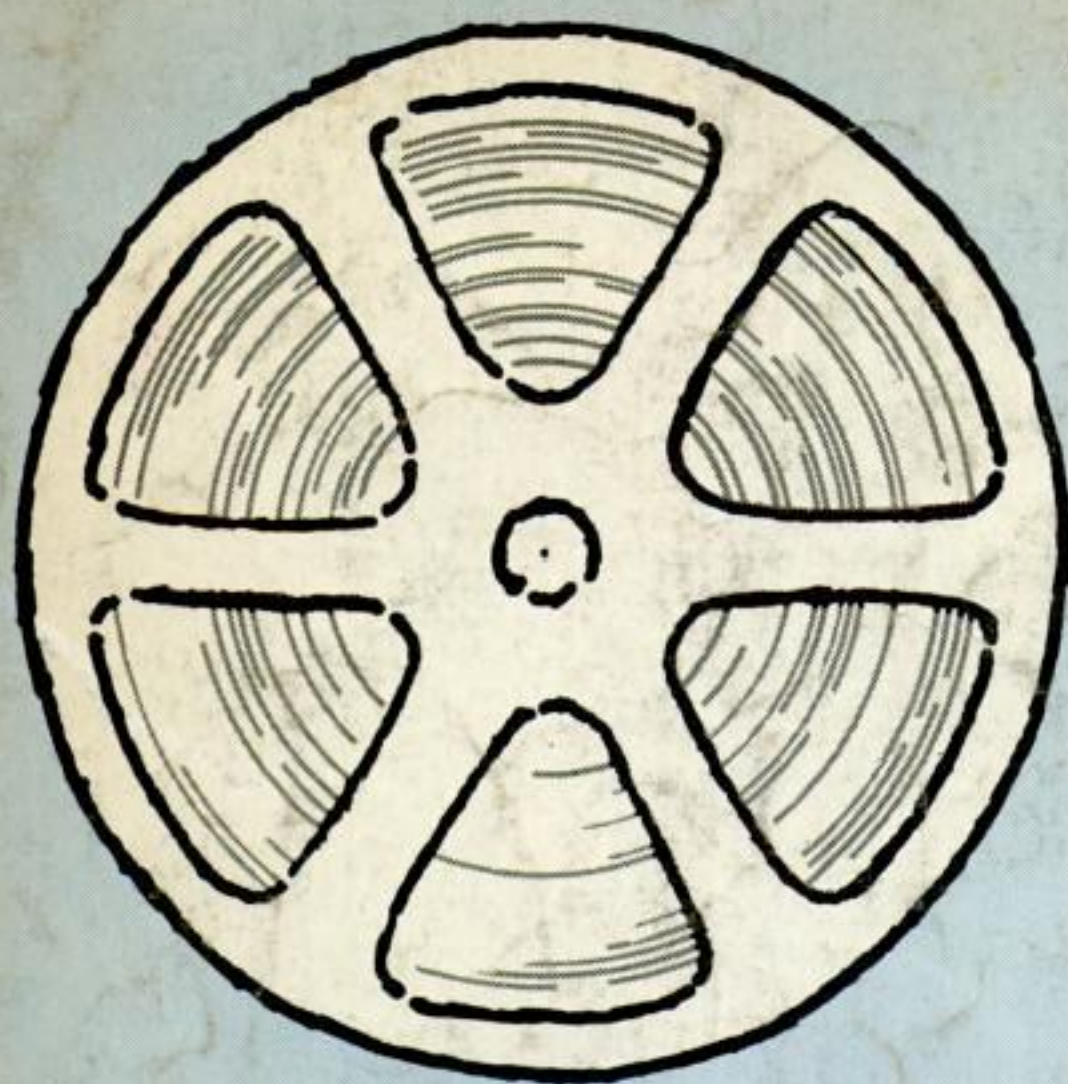
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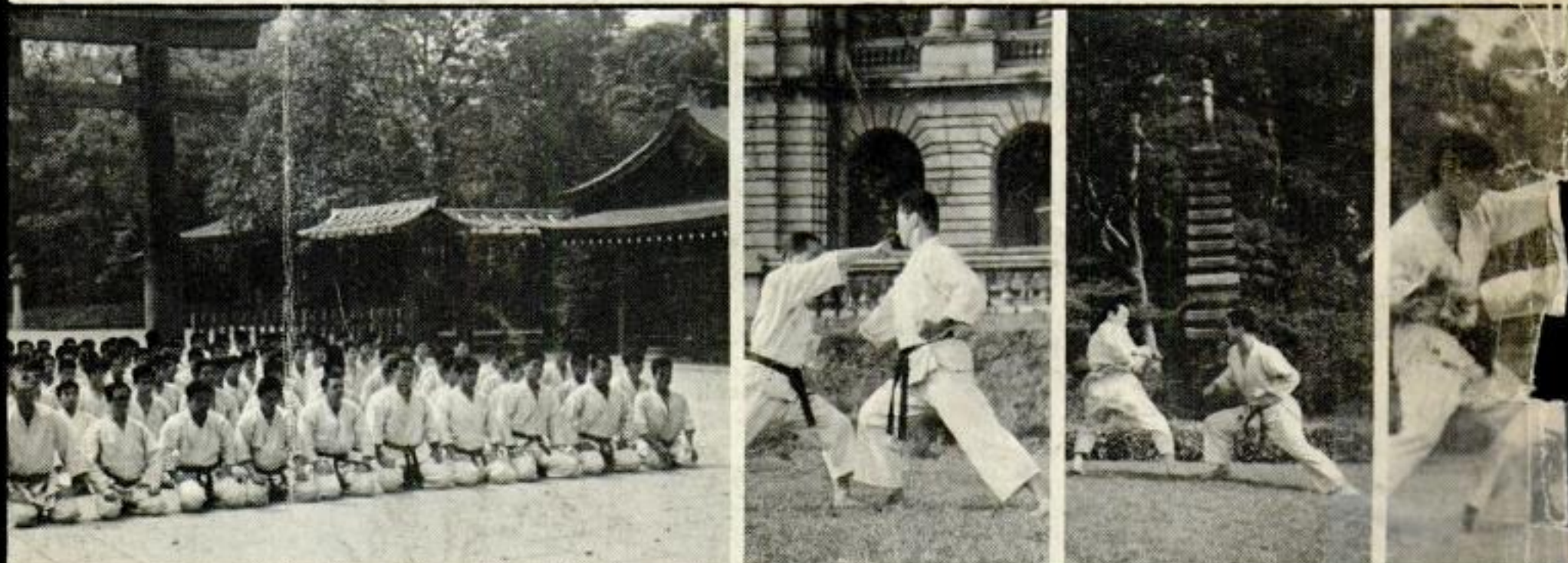
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